



CONDESA De SASTAGO

FAVOURITE ROSES 1941 AND OTHER PLANTS

Hazlewood Bros. Pty. Ltd., Epping, N.S.W.



BETTER TIMES

Hazlewood Bros. Pty. Ltd.



ROUGE MALLERIN

TERMS OF BUSINESS, ETC.

ORDERS.—All orders are booked subject to stock at the time of despatch. Plants on order, lost in the nursery through fire, theft, drought, flood, hail, frost, etc. cannot be replaced at a few minutes notice, and while every care is taken, no responsibility can be accepted, as these factors are quite beyond control.

Names of plants should be written on a separate sheet of paper in columns and not embodied in a letter. Care should be taken to give both name and address, while the amount and form of the remittance should be clearly marked. It is a common experience to receive unsigned letters and orders which necessitate needless correspondence with the Post Office to identify senders.

SUBSTITUTION.—It is extremely difficult to gauge with certainty the number of each variety likely to be ordered in a season. If, owing to an unusual demand, a sort is sold out early, there is always the problem of how to fill orders. Many clients prefer to have an equally good or better sort added so as to fill the allotted positions in the garden. On rare occasions a few clients complain if other sorts are substituted. In these cases it makes the position so simple if clients will definitely mark their order "please do not substitute."

DESPATCH.—The greatest care is taken in packing orders so that the plants reach their destination in good condition. Clients can materially assist by advising the quickest and most convenient route by which the plants are to be sent. If time is not a vital factor, most consignments over 14 lbs. weight will travel with perfect safety by goods train at a very low freight rate. Within the State, passenger train is the cheapest method usually for destinations served by the Railway, but for other places post offers a safe and speedy method for parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight. Where no instructions are given, consignments will be sent by cheapest and safest route. All goods travel at purchaser's risk, and we cannot be held responsible for delay or rough handling during transit.

DELIVERY.—Suburban clients may have their orders delivered by our own lorries in the Western and Eastern Suburbs each Tuesday, or Northern Suburbs—Mosman areas each Thursday. As the lorries have to leave the nursery about 8 a.m., orders should reach us 24 hours beforehand to allow for selection, packing and the necessary clerical work.

CATALOGUES.—Each client who has sent an order within the last two years will be forwarded a copy of the new catalogue about April as soon as it is published.

OUR SLOGAN.—Some years ago we adopted as our slogan—

"Grow the Best,
Discard the Rest."

and have always endeavoured to live up to, and direct our clients along the lines of this ideal. The busy business man or garden lover has limited space and no time to waste on inferior or indifferent sorts, and our Slogan is intended to help him to better results by the shortest route.

ACCOUNTS.—All prices are based on payment within one month of date of first statement. Long extended credit, if allowed for, is unfair



Always sign your name clearly.

to those who liquidate their debts promptly. New customers are requested to remit when ordering or give a satisfactory reference.

REMITTANCES.—For small amounts under 5/- postage stamps will be accepted, but larger sums should be sent by Money Order or Postal Note made payable to Epping, N.S.W. If payment is made by cheque, exchange where necessary, should be added. Nearly all accounts are for small amounts, and where not added exchange represents a discount out of all proportion to "profit." Failure to add exchange on a cheque for 10/- is equal to a discount of 5%, while an interstate cheque recently received involved a loss through exchange of 16%.

THE NURSERY.—The main Nursery (16 acres) is in Kent Street and Cliff Road, Epping, about half a mile from the Railway Station. Car traffic should use Kent Street but pedestrians will find Cliff Road a little nearer. At this Nursery clients will find Trees, Shrubs, Climbing Plants, Advanced Plant Section, Packing Sheds and General Office.

The Rose Nursery (46 acres) is situated at the end of Ray Road, Carlingford, and distant from Epping station about two miles. Taxi cars are available at a moderate charge.

NURSERY HOURS.—Clients are particularly requested to note that the nursery is only open during the following hours:—

Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.
Saturday, 7 a.m. to 11 a.m.

The nursery is **POSITIVELY** closed each Saturday afternoon, Sunday and all holidays to allow principals and staff the universal opportunity for recreation, social and community life.

CORRESPONDENCE is welcomed and clients are invited to submit any horticultural problems for free advice. These will be handled by our Service Department and any recommendations in our power will be supplied or procured from reliable sources. If elaborate plans to scale are required, these will be supplied at a nominal charge according to the time involved in preparation.

ADDRESS.—The business was founded in 1908 and has been conducted in Epping only ever since that time. We have no branches, and all correspondence should be carefully addressed to Epping, N.S.W., in order to prevent mistakes.

VARIETIES.—In the last one hundred years over 20,000 Rose varieties have been disseminated, and to-day the novelties from all the Rose growing countries increase this number by above two hundred additional sorts annually. The general list is being reduced in number in the interests of all concerned, and the names catalogued may be considered as the cream of new and old sorts. At the same time, a variety required for sentimental reasons will always be procured if possible or specially propagated for the following season if a definite order is given.

DESCRIPTIONS.—No real Rose lover really believes perfection has been achieved in any one variety. It is therefore wise to admit that even favourite Roses have failings, and a proper recognition of this truth is the first step to "Better Roses." Major faults will therefore be mentioned in catalogue descriptions so that where a particular shortcoming is objected to in one variety, another free from the fault may be selected.

Under certain conditions practically every variety is liable to Mildew and Black Spot, and where these diseases are mentioned, it will be understood the variety is unusually liable to attack.

Every Rose has a fault.

Roses are described as in a newly opened bloom, but it must be understood that nearly all colours fade with age and in strong sunlight. Newly planted red flowered sorts will often produce pink blooms and yellow will appear as almost white, so that a variety should have a full season to establish itself before hasty conclusions are drawn.

One of the most frequent causes for dissatisfaction is found in the single or loose type of bloom as distinct from the full bodied, many petalled sorts. If singles or semi-double sorts are disliked, clients should carefully avoid any so described. At the same time, this type unquestionably includes most of the daintily coloured sorts, and are fully appreciated by many highly artistic growers or decorators.

PERFUME.—Fragrance in Roses may be classified into three divisions:—

- (1) The damask or sweet type represented by Radiance, Etoile de Hollande, Madame Butterfly, etc.
- (2) The so called tea scent found in most yellow blooms like Lady Hillingdon and Mrs. Dunlop Best.
- (3) A miscellaneous section which varies from fruit to flower fragrance and other types.

STOCK FOR 1941.—The stock for this year in dwarf and climbing varieties exceeds 200,000 plants. They have been grown on comparatively new land, have not been forced by excessive manuring or watering which produces flash, soft wooded plants, very liable to fail at transplanting. With the exception of the novelties, a large percentage have been budded since last autumn, and have thus had a full season's hardening growth to ensure good results when despatched to hot or cold climates. Comparisons for quality, ripeness, fibrous rooting and results are invited.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—All plants are carefully grown and inspected by practical craftsmen before they are despatched. After they leave the Nursery their success is governed by the experience or competence of the planter, soil conditions, weather, accident, theft and other factors. In common with nurserymen all over the world, we have adopted the following conditions of sale and non-warranty:—

We believe that all trees and plants sold by us are of the description and kind specified at the time of sale. Where reasonable proof is given that plants have been wrongly labelled, we will refund the original purchase money or correct the mistake by new plants; but we give no warranty, express or implied, as to their growth, description, quality or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop, as these factors are governed by forces beyond our control. All sales are made subject to these conditions, and if the purchaser does not accept the goods sold on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

HAZLEWOOD BROS. PTY. LTD.

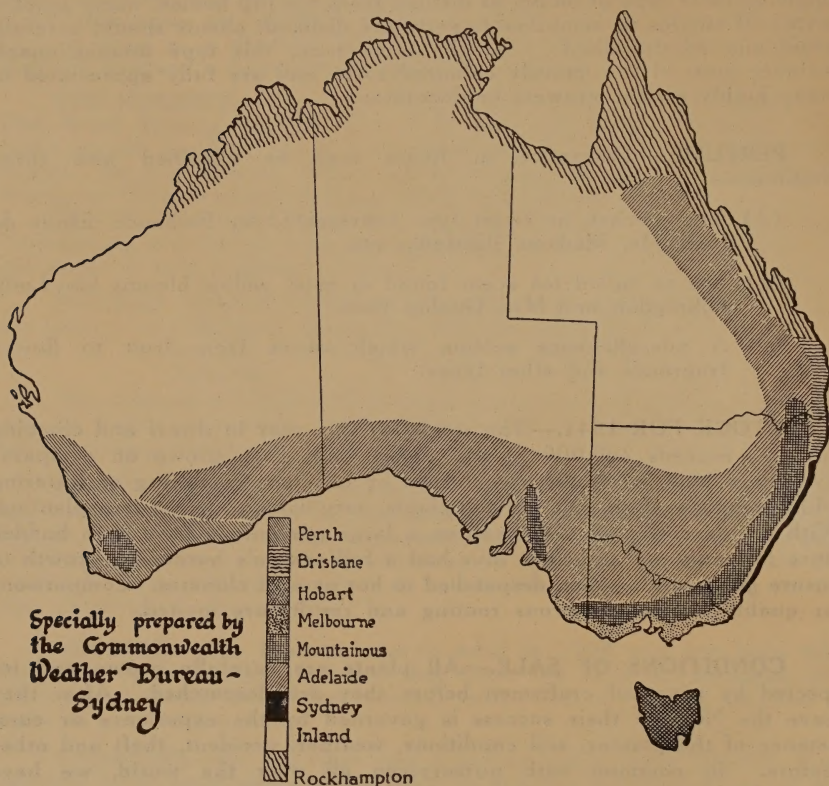
Rose and Tree Specialists, EPPING, N.S.W.

Phones: Epping 11 — Epping 1162

Raise the standard by fairly facing the fact.

Equal Climatic Zones

The continent of Australia covers a very large area, but there are many places where conditions of rainfall, heat, cold, or other factors which go to make up climate, are near enough to be classed as equal. With the exception of soil, which may be modified or improved, it is a



fair thing to expect that plants which are a success in one part of a given zone will be equally successful in other parts of the same zone. So far from being a theory only, this contention is proved by practical results.

With this idea in mind, the officers of the Meteorological Bureau of Sydney were approached in 1923, and by their whole-hearted co-operation a climatological map of Australia was prepared, to guide as far as humanly possible garden lovers, so that many of the mistakes of planting unsuitable sorts might be avoided. As most of the horticultural energies centre round the capital cities, the divisions have been named after them.

It must be emphasised, however, that the divisions are approximate only, for it is quite impossible to indicate on any map the enormous number of purely local conditions caused by any one town's peculiar position and surroundings; also the very important question of difference

A penny postcard will bring expert advice.

in soils, and getting closer to home, the individual variations to be found in each garden according as the beds round a house face north, south or west. In this respect it is quite possible for a Sydney grower, for example, to select positions in his garden which represent more closely the conditions of Brisbane, Hobart or Adelaide respectively, than Sydney itself. The determination and treatment of these variations must be left to the wisdom of the enthusiast himself.

The main climatic controlling factors are frost, heat, humidity, and dryness, each in the double capacity of friend and foe to different plants. The suitability of various plants to particular divisions will be noted throughout this catalogue by letters "A", "B", "M", etc., as the case may be, while "E" in the Rose section will signify that the variety is hardy everywhere.

Adelaide Zone "A"

This is easily the largest climatic division, extending well into all the States on the mainland. It is characterised by hot and dry summers and fairly severe winter conditions, combined with a low rainfall. The strong sunlight is very hard on the colour of blooms, and yellows particularly suffer during the summer months. The heat causes quick development and tends to reduce size so that the most satisfactory flowering seasons are spring and autumn. It is necessary frequently to protect plant stems against sunburn and see that plants do not suffer from lack of moisture. Roses which fade or which have scanty and weak petalage are not satisfactory generally, and selection should always be made of good rich colours and those of moderate to full petalage which should be of good substance. Varieties which burn or blue excessively should be discarded, as these faults are increased by the action of sunlight. The dry atmosphere is not without its compensations for black-spot and many fungus diseases are retarded, and varieties like many of the Pernetiana family, which fail in humid climates, are quite satisfactory.

As a means for identification, this Zone must be mild enough in the winter for the successful commercial growth of citrus fruits and sufficiently arid for fruit drying in summer. It would therefore include all the irrigation areas but would exclude on broad lines semi-tropical coastal and mountain climates. Typical fruits would be Almonds, Grapes, Olives, Oranges, etc.

Brisbane Zone "B"

This climatic Zone extends along the coast from about Grafton in New South Wales almost to Rockhampton. It is characterised by warm, even, humid conditions in summer and mild winters with very little frost. Nearly all tropical fruits, such as Bananas, Custard Apples, Mangoes and Pawpaws do well, and growth continues almost all the year round. All blooms develop quickly, while Black Spot and Scale diseases find a congenial atmosphere.

It is too hot for many deciduous trees and shrubs, and too moist for others. Essentially an evergreen division, the even temperature is

Rose progress should aim at all-round excellence.

not so conducive to mildew, and the varieties of Roses which "ball" in colder climates are usually quite successful here.

In selecting Roses, single and loose bodied sorts should be avoided, also those unduly liable to Black Spot, which include all the Pernetianas, unless grown on rich volcanic soils which discount the tendency to leaf diseases and soft, immature growths so liable to die back. Vigour of growth is very necessary, but the mildew and balling faults of others may be overlooked. The very dark reds will probably burn in summer, but will be quite satisfactory in the winter blooming.

Included in this division are scattered spots which are almost frost free, like Sydney Harbour foreshores, Palm Beach and parts of Gosford, Wyong, etc.

Hobart Zone "H"

This climate closely resembles in many ways that of the milder parts of England. Compared to other Australian Zones, the hours of sunshine per annum recorded over a period of twenty-seven years were 1,886, as against 2,811 for Perth. Rainfall varies very considerably from about 15 inches yearly to 150 inches for the north-west coast of Tasmania.

Similarly, altitude varies from sea level to 5000 feet, but taking the climate generally, it may be compared to the best districts of England. English flowers, fruit and shrubs flourish, while the favourable weather conditions promote better colour in blooms and foliage than in other capitals.

In Roses the singles and semi-doubles do well, unless specially liable to mildew, while sorts liable to ball through over-petalage should be avoided. Pernetianas are only fairly successful.

Inland Zone "I"

This may be fully described as an intensification of Adelaide conditions, and gardening is a much more difficult proposition in consequence. Only the hardiest varieties recommended for Adelaide should be tried.

Melbourne Zone "M"

Midway between Adelaide and Hobart in general characteristics, this division is usually marked by a hot, dry summer, but with more cloud than Adelaide, which favours better colour in blooms and makes the growing of the loose, decorative roses worth while. It receives rather more rain than Adelaide, and humidity is, on the average, higher, which in some seasons favours Black Spot. The growing season is shorter than in other meteorological divisions, except Hobart. Nearly all English trees and fruits (including many berry fruits such as raspberries, black and red currants) flourish. In a few favoured places Lemons are grown, but it cannot be classed as typical Citrus country, and, except in a few places, it is too cold for oranges and many tender ornamental evergreens. Pernetianas are fairly successful, but varieties liable to ball, blue, or mildew excessively should be avoided.

Attack pests promptly.

Mountain Zone "MT"

This embraces the parts in which snow is a regular, or possible, visitor each winter. In some respects it is similar to Hobart. All English trees and fruits luxuriate, and it is generally classed as typical cherry and apple country. The summer, with few exceptions, is short, hot and dry, with cool nights. Planting and pruning are rendered more difficult by reason of the late and early frosts. Only the hardiest evergreens are successful. Adelaide or Melbourne list of Roses is recommended, but care should be taken to exclude sorts excessively liable to mildew, ball or blue. Care should be exercised to avoid the very double sorts, as these varieties take longer to develop, and frequently spoil through balling.

Perth Zone "P"

Perth is famed for its clear, blue skies and intense sunlight. In many respects this Zone is similar to Adelaide, but with a bigger rainfall. The weather is largely influenced by a cold, southern ocean current washing the coast. The peculiarities are a short, rainy winter, and hot, dry summer. Generally speaking, the trees, fruits and roses of Adelaide may be considered successful in this division.

Rockhampton Zone "R"

The Rockhampton Zone extends from the town of that name northward as far as the tropic influence prevails, and then westward, following the coast-line to Darwin. The characteristics of this division are hot and steamy summers with very heavy rainfall, and winters of a particularly mild character, with so little frost that tropical plants are quite successful. In other respects it is very much like Brisbane, and the recommendations for that Zone will indicate suitable kinds.

Sydney Zone "S"

A thin strip of sub-tropical, coastal country extending from Eden in the South to Grafton in the North, this division may be described as a modification of Brisbane conditions, and is dominated all through the growing season by humid, easterly breezes. Contrary to Perth, this coast is favoured with a warm ocean current from the North, and equable conditions, comparatively speaking, are the result. Sudden changes of temperature do not reach the intensity of Adelaide, and mildew is not so pronounced, but Black Spot has to be reckoned with. Bluing and balling, although faults, do not reach the intensity experienced in other divisions. It is most important in selecting Roses to avoid those extremely liable to Black Spot, also those of pronounced Pernetiana origin.

Typical fruits are Oranges, Lemons, summer fruits and a few sorts of Apples. It is not hot enough for many of Brisbane's tropical fruits and shrubs, nor cold enough for cherries, and too moist for those plants rejoicing in a dry atmosphere.

Don't waste your time with poor sorts.

New Australian Roses 1941

The following varieties raised by Alister Clark, Esq., "Glenara", Bulla, Victoria, are a further contribution to the oft repeated theme of Australian roses for Australian climates. With a true rose lover's enthusiasm for his life's work, Mr. Clark has presented the profits from our sales of these roses to the National Rose Societies of New South Wales and Victoria, except where otherwise marked.

A. G. FURNESS (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1941), 3.—A rich dark red seedling from Covent Garden inheriting the vigorous healthy growth of the parent. Thoroughly tested and much admired at Glenara. 3/6 each.

BRIGHT BOY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1941), 4.—Dazzling red blooms giving a striking effect. A tall, vigorous grower. Presented to the Hobart Society. 3/6 each.

J. R. BYFIELD (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1941), 5 or 6.—Large rich red flowers of a striking colour, especially in early Summer. A seedling from Sensation, with climbing or pillar growth. Presented to the Hobart Society and named after the great judge of Roses and Daffodils. 3/6 each.

KEEPSAKE (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1941), F.3.—A most distinct variety with deep red fragrant blooms produced on healthy growth. A seedling from Anne Leygues. 3/6 each.

LADY FRASER (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1941), 3.—A fine rose with deep cherry red blooms freely produced on healthy growth. A seedling from Warpaint and sure to please. 3/6 each.

MRS. W. R. GROVES (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1941), 3.—Deep red of fine habit, good foliage and continuous bloom. Presented to the Kyneton (Vic.) Society. 3/6 each.

PENNANT (Hyb. Gig.) (Alister Clark, 1941), 6.—A vigorous climber producing masses of double flowers in Spring, with Lorraine Lee coppery, pink tints. Probably a seedling from Flying Colours and Lorraine Lee, and therefore possessing Gigantea strains on both sides. 3/6 each.

PICK-ME-UP (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1941), 3.—A beautiful, shapely red rose, freely produced and sure to please. 3/6 each.

VIGILANT (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1941), F.3.—A seedling from Night and producing freely very dark red blooms of extra fine quality and striking appearance. 3/6 each.

Australian raised Roses for Australian climates.

New Roses 1940

Owing to the early declaration of war in September, 1939, consignments of new Roses were prevented from reaching Australia except in a few instances. Instead of from eighty to one hundred sorts, the overseas novelties listed below only number sixteen, but these were supplemented by nine new varieties from Mr. Alister Clark. Until the war is over and European nurseries resume the propagation of new Roses, we will have to depend on Australian productions almost exclusively.

PRICE 2/6 EACH, 27/- DOZEN, POSTAGE OR FREIGHT EXTRA.

ANNIE DREVET (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1938), 3.—Long, deep, golden yellow buds which show an inner face of rich vermilion red when fully open. The growth is vigorous, with strong stems. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

BURGUNDY (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1939), 3.—Full, double blooms of rich, burgundy red which lack attractiveness during the summer months. Vigorous growth and healthy foliage. E. 2/6 each.

CALIFORNIA (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1937), F.3.—Long pointed buds, opening to semi-double, ruddy gold flowers of 15-20 petals. Attractive in autumn only. E. 2/6 each.

DR. F. G. CHANDLER (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1939), F.3.—Bright crimson scarlet, semi-double blooms which fade badly under adverse conditions. The growth is good. Known under the name of Dickson's Red in U.S.A. E. 2/6 each.

DICKSON'S RED.—See Dr. F. G. Chandler.

ETERNA GIOVANEZZA (ETERNAL YOUTH) (H.T.) (Aicardi, 1937), F.3.—Large, superbly shaped, double blooms of light clear pink suffused orange salmon. In cool conditions the colour almost reaches rich salmon pink. The growth is strong and upright. Highly recommended. E. 2/6 each.

ETERNAL YOUTH.—See Eterna Giovanezza.

GLOIRE DI ROMA (ROME GLORY) (H.T.) (Aicardi, 1937), F.3.—Described as a red Dame Edith Helen, but hardly justifying the name. It is not as full nor as fragrant as the parent variety. At its best the colour is clear red, which often fades to cerise in summer. The growth is strong and upright and is not showing signs of dying back, but the foliage mildews rather badly. A good exhibition variety. E. 2/6 each.

GRAND DUCHESSE CHARLOTTE (H.T.) (Ketten, 1938), 3.—Outer petals reddish brown with a bright red inner face. The growth is vigorous and healthy, while the blooms are somewhat after the style of Padre, but with more petals. E. 2/6 each.

JEAN RENTON (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1940), F.3.—Medium sized, deep yellow flowers of 30 petals, on strong but rather short stems, which are clothed with glossy, healthy foliage. Tea scent. E. 2/6 each.

KATHLEEN KENNEDY (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1939), F.3.—Large, shapely, rich salmon carmine flushed pink blooms, of 40 petals, carried on strong stems. E. 2/6 each.

LADY MANN (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1940), 3.—A seedling from Lorraine Lee with deep rose flushed salmon flowers of 15-20 petals. Good foliage, growth and freedom of bloom. Suitable for hedge purposes. E. 2/6 each.

LADY MILLER (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1940), F.3.—Deep crimson carmine, fragrant blooms of 30-35 petals. It is free flowering and has been thoroughly tested. E. 2/6 each.

The recommendations from amateur societies are invaluable.

- LORNA ANDERSON (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1940), F.3.—Striking crimson carmine, richly fragrant, shapely blooms, produced on strong, vigorous plants. E. 2/6 each.
- MADAME BOLLAERT (H.T.)** (Chambard, 1938), F.3.—Coral red buds, opening to large flowers of vermilion carmine shaded coppery red and fading to pink. Old blooms appear like a better and richer Charles P. Kilham. The growth is very thorny. 35 petals. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.
- MADAME COUBES (H.T.)** (Meiland, 1938), F.3.—Shapely buds of glowing orange, opening to yellowish salmon flowers of 40 petals. Like many other sorts the colours are very variable. (Pronounced Kveebec). A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.
- MARY RUSSELL (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1940), 3.—Shapely, crimson carmine blooms of large size and striking colour. 30-35 petals. Extra good. E. 2/6 each.
- MRS. HAROLD ALSTON (Clb.H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1940), 5.—A refined and free flowering, semi-double, clear deep pink pillar rose. E. 2/6 each.
- NANCY WILSON (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1940), 3.—Silvery pink blooms with a darker shade on the inside of the petals. A seedling from Antoine Rivoire, inheriting the other qualities of that variety. 35-40 petals. E. 2/6 each.
- NONIN (H.T.)** (Mallerin, 1938), F.3.—Golden yellow, shapely blooms of 35 petals. The growth is good, while the flowers are carried on long, strong stems. Healthy, glossy foliage. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.
- NUMA FEY (H.T.)** (Richards, 1938), F.3.—Perfectly formed, salmon orange flowers shading to rosy salmon at the edges. After the style of Oliver Mee, but more double. Growth good. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.
- POINSETTIA (H.T.)** (Howard & Smith, 1938), F.4.—Long pointed buds, opening to large, double, shapely flowers of vivid scarlet. The colour keeps well, while the growth is extra strong, with healthy foliage. Highly recommended. E. 2/6 each.
- PROFUSION (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1939), F.3.—Extra long buds of rich orange pink, opening to semi-double pink flowers. During the summer the colour is like a deeper Sunny South. E. 2/6 each.
- ROME GLORY.**—See Gloire di Roma.
- SIR ARTHUR STREETON (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1940), 3.—Shapely carmine pink blooms of 30 petals, freely produced on vigorous, healthy plants. E. 2/6 each.
- THE DOCTOR (H.T.)** (Howard & Smith, 1936), F.3.—Large buds, opening to semi-double to double blooms of a particularly pleasing shade of rich, satiny pink. The petals are unusually large and broad, building up very high class flowers which are freely produced. Growth is good. Highly recommended. E. 2/6 each.
- VALERIE PURVES (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1940), F.3.—Richly fragrant, deep rose pink blooms of good shape, and very freely produced on the typical healthy growth one always expects from Glenara seedlings. Almost thornless. E. 2/6 each.
- WILDWOOD (H.T.)** (Howard & Smith, 1937), F.3.—Semi-double, long lasting blooms of mingled gold, salmon and bronze. The growth is vigorous, with healthy, glossy, wrinkled foliage. A very beautiful decorative with 25 petals. E. 2/6 each.

Satisfied clients are our best advertisement.

GENERAL LIST

Dwarf or Bush Roses

This includes Teas, Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals only, in order of the number of plants sold by us in 1940. Climbers, Polyantha and Pernetiana varieties are in separate classes. The index on pages 123 to 127 will show where to find the description of any variety included. If the variety you want is not in the index it has been omitted for a very good reason.

The letter "F" after the raiser's name signifies the variety is fragrant; while the numbers immediately following refer to the habit of growth, from which may be determined the position a plant should occupy in the garden. At the end of the description the words sweet, tea, etc., refer to the perfume classification explained in the introduction.

1. The smallest growers for front rows or small hedges. These may be planted 18 to 30 inches apart.

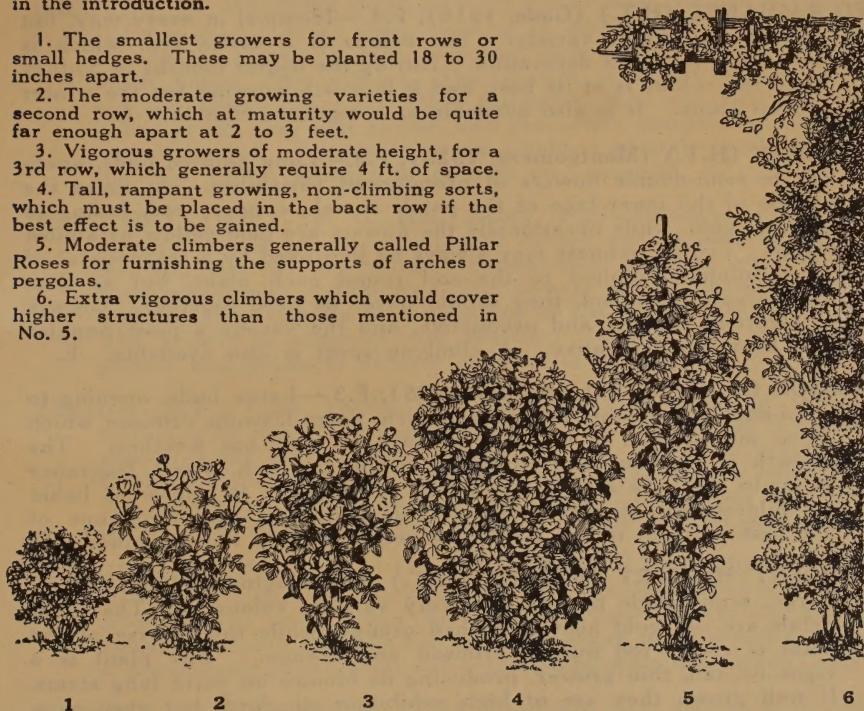
2. The moderate growing varieties for a second row, which at maturity would be quite far enough apart at 2 to 3 feet.

3. Vigorous growers of moderate height, for a 3rd row, which generally require 4 ft. of space.

4. Tall, rampant growing, non-climbing sorts, which must be placed in the back row if the best effect is to be gained.

5. Moderate climbers generally called Pillar Roses for furnishing the supports of arches or pergolas.

6. Extra vigorous climbers which would cover higher structures than those mentioned in No. 5.



The letters at the end of the description refer to the climatological map, and are an indication that the variety has been proved suitable for the particular division. Where there is no reference it may be taken for granted that the variety has either been proved unsuitable or has not been tested by our correspondents. "E" signifies suitable everywhere.

It is our earnest endeavour to help our customers to get better roses, and criticism and comment on any variety's success under special treatment will be welcomed. This information will be used to improve next year's Catalogue, and must inevitably make for better satisfaction and greater recompense for the labour of every rose lover.

PRICE.—1/6 EACH, 16/- DOZEN, £6/-/- PER 100. The reduced rates are only made possible where the labours of collecting, checking, cost of packing, etc., are reduced to a minimum. In order to qualify for the dozen reduction, six plants from the general list must be taken in one consignment, while at least fifty or more in one lot are needed to deserve hundred rates. **FREIGHT OR POSTAGE IS ADDITIONAL TO ALL PRICES IN THIS CATALOGUE.**

Join a Rose Society and keep up-to-date.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1919), F.3.—Rich, dark crimson buds, opening to semi-double, highly fragrant blooms which rarely show any sign of blueing, but naturally lose some of their brilliance when fully open. The growth is vigorous, flowering freely, and highly disease resistant. Although often challenged for supremacy, this variety is still considered by very many to be the best red garden rose. Also available as a vigorous climber. E.

RADIANCE (H.T.) (Cook, 1908), F.4.—Silvery pink interior with carmine pink reverse and associated with a rich, sweet or damask fragrance. The double blooms are often bull nosed, but when well grown, and particularly in autumn, carry the long pointed form so much desired. The growth, freedom of bloom and disease resistance set a standard of excellence which might easily be taken to heart by many hybridisers. A vigorous climbing form is also available. E.

RED RADIANCE (H.T.) (Gude, 1916), F.4.—Identical in every way, but one to the parent variety. The colour is a cerise red, which is unexcelled for night decoration. During the winter months in Sydney Zone the colour is at its best, and it is worth growing for the winter blooms alone. It is also available as a vigorous climber. E.

TALISMAN (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1929), F.3.—Long pointed buds, opening to semi-double flowers of pronounced variability. At times the colour of the inner face of the petals is rich, coppery red, fading to pink or gold, while occasionally the flowers are pale yellow or almost white. Colour richness may always be improved by a teaspoonful of Iron Sulphate applied to the soil round each plant, but as lime counteracts the effect, they should never be used together. Growth is vigorous, healthy and productive, and the variety a most popular and beautiful decorative. A climbing sport is also available. E.

CRIMSON GLORY (H.T.) (Kordes, 1935), F.3.—Large buds, opening to semi-double to double flowers of a rich, deep, lustrous crimson which is so intense that it is liable to burn in very hot weather. The growth is vigorous and spreading, while the rich, sweet fragrance is up to the very highest standard. The foliage is somewhat liable to mildew, but in other respects this variety is considered one of the best sent out in the last thirty years. Highly recommended. E.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER (H.T.) (Coddington, 1930), F.4.—Large, semi-double flowers with very variable colouring. The inner petals are old gold heavily flushed orange, while the reverse of the petal is claret red flushed crimson and orange. The plant is a vigorous, tall, thin grower, producing its blooms on extra long stems. If well grown they are of high exhibition standard, but even as a decorative they are beautiful. Highly recommended. A vigorous climbing sport is now available. E.

AMBASSADOR (H.T.) (Premier Rose Garden, 1930), F.3.—A beautiful orange salmon sport of Talisman. The plants are identical with the parent and are of an ideal bedding habit, while the clean attractive colour compels attention. The best of all the Talisman sports and ideal for massed effect. Highly recommended. E.

GAIETY (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1926), F.3.—A rose of many colour variations in which coppery red and pink appear mixed in varying proportions. The average bloom may be described in general terms as coppery pink. In this variety the richest colours will be obtained

Describe your climate, fuller recommendations will be submitted

in spring and autumn. Although partly Pernetiana, it is a vigorous grower. A telling decorative for competition. Highly recommended. E.

BETTER TIMES (H.T.) (J. H. Hill Co., 1934), F.3.—A most beautiful glistening cerise red sport of Columbia. The blooms are of perfect form and of high exhibition garden standard, while the growth, fragrance and foliage are excellent. The stems carry very few thorns which is a definite advantage when arranging cut flowers. E.

MADAME PIERRE S. DU PONT (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1929), F.3.—Rich yellow, semi-double blooms with a shading of ochre, very freely produced on vigorous, healthy growth, with glossy foliage. The flowers are large, fruit scented, and keep their colour very well. This variety is a perfect bedding type and should be planted in masses for best effect. Highly recommended. E.

SOUVENIR DE MADAME BOULLET (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.3.—Extra long pointed buds, opening to semi-double to double, richly tea scented blooms of deep cadmium yellow, which keep their colour much better than others. The growth is vigorous and upright, but the lower stems are often somewhat thin and wiry. Still, it is one of the very best garden and decorative varieties, and is highly recommended. A very vigorous climbing sport is available, and is the best yellow climber to date in our opinion. E.

E. G. HILL (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1929), F.3.—Immense, fully double flowers of rich scarlet, opening to deeper red as they develop. In hot, dry weather the colour becomes more dazzling, while it rarely blues under any conditions. The flowers are borne on long stems and are very suitable for exhibition in the bud to full bloom class. The growth is vigorous and healthy. Named after an honoured grower and producer of new varieties in U.S.A. E.

LLEIDA (H.T.) (Dot, 1936), F.3.—A sensational variety in the fancy section with large, bi-coloured blooms. The outside of the petal is yellow at the base, flushed orange and red, while the inner face is bright orange red. The appearance of the flowers is enhanced by the pronounced red stems and large thorns. Described by a visitor to the nursery as a "colour poem". Highly recommended. E.

ROUGE MALLERIN (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1934), F.3.—Brilliant red buds, opening to large, full, show blooms with a high-pointed centre. The colour keeps well, while the healthy, vigorous growth and rich damask perfume all make for a high standard of all-round excellence. A particularly good variety and preferred by some to Crimson Glory. E.

KOROVO (H.T.) (Leenders, 1931), 3.—Rich, clear salmon pink, double blooms of perfect shape and freely produced on vigorous, healthy plants. There is often an orange flush through the colours and in our considered opinion this is the best salmon pink rose in commerce. E.

MALAR ROS (H.T.) (Kordes, 1932), F.3.—A strong, upright type, with free branching and flowering habit. Buds are large and pointed, and open to glorious, large blooms of dark red, sometimes with a glistening sheen of crimson. Unusually rich perfume of old rose. A first class garden and exhibition sort, but in some districts the stems are liable to die back to the base, but new shoots are produced without any weakening of vigour. Highly recommended. E.

A glue spray will remove sooty mould.

EDITOR McFARLAND (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1931), F.3.—Large, double flowers of refined shape and good substance. The colour is a deep, even shade of rather hard pink which is difficult to blend with others. As an exhibition rose, and for vigorous, healthy growth and freedom of bloom, this variety sets a very high standard. E.

WARRAWEE (H.T.) (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1936), F.3.—Extra long buds of clear rosy salmon, opening to silvery pink blooms which fade to a lighter shade but are always clean and attractive and very effective under artificial light. The growth is very vigorous and free flowering, but the foliage is liable to mildew. Highly recommended. E.

GOLDEN DAWN (H.T.) (Grant, 1928), F.3.—Sunflower yellow, fading to lemon yellow as the flower ages. Sometimes the blooms open mis-shapen like quite a number of other good varieties, but in spite of this fault, Golden Dawn is an exhibition rose of the highest order and a good garden variety as well. A climbing form is also listed in that section. E.

MRS. DUNLOP BEST (H.T.) (Hicks, 1916), F.4.—Well shaped buds, opening to large, semi-double, sweetly scented flowers of reddish apricot with a coppery yellow base. The growth is most vigorous, free blooming and mildew resistant. A climbing sport provides a new shade in that section. Highly recommended. E.

COMTESSE VANDAL (H.T.) (Leenders, 1932), 3.—Coppery salmon, semi-double flowers, of particularly high quality when well grown. The growth is vigorous and the blooms are freely produced, making it a good bedder. This variety deserves full points for novelty, while many of the blooms are of champion exhibition quality. A.H.M.-Mts.P.S.

SUNNY SOUTH (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1918), 4.—Beautiful semi-double flowers of pink flushed with carmine on a yellow base, which may be cut on wiry, almost thornless stems up to three feet long. If used for house decorations, should be picked when just colouring in the bud stage. Makes a splendid tall hedge and is invaluable when planted on the windy side, thus providing protection for less vigorous varieties. Lightly tea scented. Highly recommended. E.

CONDESA DE SASTAGO (H.T.) (Dot, 1933), F.3.—A very pretty rose which is becoming most popular. The colour is striking; coppery red inside with golden yellow exterior. The growth is vigorous with healthy foliage, and while of undoubted Pernetiana origin, it does not show any of the die back usual with that class. Recommended. E.

UNA WALLACE (H.T.) (McGredy, 1921), F.4.—Beautiful, soft, cherry rose without shading. In depth, formation and substance it is faultless, very free blooming, and double. Faint tea. Its perfect shape makes it an ideal exhibition rose, while it is high in garden qualities as well. Highly recommended. E.

MADAME BUTTERFLY (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1918), F.3.—A sport from Ophelia which is highly recommended. The colour is best described as a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold, while added to perfect shape and mildew-proof foliage, there are the additional qualities of a rich sweet perfume, vigorous growth and freedom of bloom. At times the colour fades, but just as often it is much richer, and the blooms are even larger than the parent. Its most serious fault is of opening quickly, owing to its being semi-double. E.

Surface Watering encourages Black Spot.

PICTURE (H.T.) (McGredy, 1932), F.3.—Medium sized blooms with 24 clear rose pink petals. Very fine shape and free flowering. Tea scent. This is an ideal bedding type very aptly named, and must reach a higher place in the list if quality is appreciated. E.

PRESIDENT MACIA (H.T.) (Leenders, 1933), F.3.—Shapely buds, opening to large flowers of 30 petals. Outside the colour is deep pink, with pale flesh pink inside. This variety will often be up to show form. Highly recommended. E.

DAILY MAIL SCENTED (H.T.) (Archer, 1929), F.3.—Rich deep velvety red with a scarlet sheen. Growth is medium to good, while the petals vary considerably, often making a high class show flower, and at other times semi-double only. The foliage is weak and prone to mildew in most zones unless on soil very rich in potash. The climbing sport promises to be one of the best red climbers available. The word "Scented" is an essential part of the name to distinguish it from the Daily Mail (Madame E. Herriot) sent out in 1913. A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S.

HADLEY (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1914), F.3.—Rich crimson blooms of full petalage making for a long lasting flower and for this reason it is practically the only red rose grown by the cut flower trade in Sydney. Unfortunately, it is inclined to blue in the autumn or cool weather but the colour is enhanced by warm, dry conditions. A good vigorous climbing form is also available. E.

ROSE MARIE (H.T.) (Dorner, 1918), F.3.—Long buds, opening to perfectly shaped, full blooms of a rich shining rose pink. Good growth, continuous bloom and healthy foliage are qualities which make it a very fine garden rose. The flowers are powerfully fragrant with a rich, sweet perfume highly appreciated by most growers. An extremely vigorous climber is listed in that section. E.

SHOT SILK (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1924), F.2.—Coppery salmon pink though somewhat variable. The blooms are rather short like many others of Pernetiana origin, but for garden or house decoration are very effective. The growth is rather low but dense and ideal for bedding, while the glossy green foliage makes a perfect background for the beautiful flowers. The perfume is described as Attar of Rose. A strong climbing sport locally raised is now available. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

GRANAT (H.T.) (Krause, 1937), F.3.—Velvety black-red bud, opening to a shapely flower of dark crimson. The growth is very vigorous, with good healthy foliage. Rich sweet scent. Highly recommended as it lasts well and stands the heat better than most red varieties. E.

LORRAINE LEE (Hyb. Gig.) (Alister Clark, 1924), F.4.—This is one of the first dwarf, ever-blooming, second generation descendants from Rosa Gigantea. It possesses freedom of flower in a most marked degree, while the long buds, rich tea scent, and disease-resistant qualities are most desirable features. In cool weather the terracotta pink colour is very rich, but in summer in the Sydney zone it is inclined to get rather hard. The blooms carry fifteen to twenty petals. Prune very lightly. A climbing sport is now a valuable addition to that section. E.

STERLING (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1933), F.3.—Long pointed buds, opening to large, semi-double, fragrant flowers of a brilliant pink colour. The growth is vigorous, while the blooms are abundantly produced.

This is one of the most outstanding pink varieties introduced for some years. Highly recommended. E.

MATADOR (H.T.) (Van Rossem, 1935), F.3.—Deep crimson blooms rather darker than Etoile de Hollande and carrying a few more petals, but the colour blues occasionally. It has been described as an improvement on Etoile de Hollande but while some excellent blooms have been seen, it appears to be more variable than that variety. Recommended. E.

TEXAS CENTENNIAL (H.T.) (Dixie Rose Co., 1935), F.3.—A sport of President Herbert Hoover, with all its wonderful qualities. The colour is blood red, toning to cerise red in centre. A most striking and unusual shade of red. Recommended. E.

ELITE (H.T.) (Tantau, 1936), F.4.—Large, shapely, semi-double flowers of a particularly pleasing coppery orange pink shade. The growth and branching are very suitable for bedding where tallness is no disadvantage. The stems are hard and woody, quite a departure from the soft pithy type of so many of the Pernetiana hybrids. This variety is extremely free in blooming and should be planted in bold masses. Highly recommended. E.

CATHRINE KORDES (H.T.) (Kordes, 1930), F.3.—Rich scarlet blooms of large size and splendid shape, making an ideal exhibition flower. The colour is liable to vary somewhat, with occasional specimens showing bright pink. The growth is vigorous and rather thorny, while the foliage is apt to mildew under adverse conditions. This is an outstanding exhibition sort with good garden value as well. Light tea scent. Recommended. E.

BETTY UPRICHARD (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1922), F.3.—Semi-double blooms with inner petals showing delicate salmon carmine and a coppery carmine reverse. The growth is vigorous, tall and branching. According to the raiser the pronunciation is "Yew-pritchard." Also available as a vigorous climber. E.

SOUVENIR DE DENIER VAN DER GON (H.T.) (Verschuren-Pechtold, 1935), F.4.—Long pointed buds carried on long, strong stems, opening to large, double, fragrant, orange yellow blooms which change to golden yellow when fully developed. The growth is extra tall, vigorous and unusually productive. Recommended. E.

MADAME COCHET COCHET (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1934), F.3.—Long pointed buds of coppery pink, flushed orange, opening to semi-double soft satiny pink flowers of splendid form. Sweet honey-like fragrance. Tall growth and good foliage, free blooming and a very attractive colour. E.

WILLIAM MOORE (H.T.) (McGredy, 1935), F.3.—Very large, sweetly scented full blooms of perfect shape, with high pointed centre. The colour is an even toned carmine pink, shading deeper as the blooms age but rather difficult to blend with other varieties. Recommended as a perfect exhibition rose. E.

ELIZABETH OF YORK (H.T.) (Dobbie, 1927), F.3.—Rich cerise pink of a particularly vivid shade, fading to a pale pink in the open flower. The blooms, though semi-double, are capable of show standard at times. The growth is vigorous, branching and ideal for bedding purposes though somewhat liable to mildew. Recommended. E.

Follow planting instructions carefully.

EVERT VAN DYK (H.T.) (Van Rossem, 1931), F.3.—Large, full, clear carmine pink flowers. Apparently a seedling of Columbia and a healthy, vigorous, productive variety. Recommended. E.

GRENOBLE (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1931), F.3.—Double, scarlet red blooms of somewhat globular shape, produced on a vigorous, healthy bush. Recommended as an acquisition to the garden section though some of the flowers are inclined to be coarse when unduly forced. Tea. E.

SIR HENRY SEGRAVE (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1932), F.3.—A particularly fine exhibition and garden variety with primrose yellow blooms of perfect form, fragrance, substance and size. The growth is good, and in every respect this is an acquisition. Highly recommended. E.

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1894), F.4.—Bright carmine rose shaded salmon. The flowers are double and always of good shape, making it greatly appreciated as a garden variety. The habit is rather ungainly but after 47 years of popularity there is still a large demand. Faint tea perfume. A vigorous climber is also listed. E.

JOYOUS CAVALIER (H.T.) (Archer, 1926), 4.—Light crimson flowers, semi-double to double, of splendid shape in the bud form, opening to loose blooms which keep their colour particularly well. The growth is extremely vigorous and thorny with branching habit. Unfortunately, there is little perfume. In other respects this is a very welcome addition to our free flowering garden varieties, while it makes a vigorous and attractive hedge. Very aptly named as the colour is always attractive. E.

BRIARCLIFF (H.T.) (Briarcliff Nurseries, 1925), F.3.—A refined sport from Columbia but flowering more often without the crippled condition of that variety. The colour is brilliant pink with splendidly shaped flowers of ample petalage, possessing the same rich, sweet fragrance of the parent. Where any deformed blooms are experienced we recommend giving plants a liquid manure made of a handful of sulphate of ammonia to four gallons of water just as the buds begin to break. E.

GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1918), 3.—Medium sized, shapely blooms of golden yellow shading lighter at the edges, freely borne on long, strong stems, and on this account valued by commercial cut flower growers. The growth is vigorous and branching and ideal for bedding purposes. See also the climbing list. E.

McGREDY'S SCARLET (H.T.) (McGredy, 1930), 4.—In this climate the name is most inappropriate, as the best colour is a bright reddish cerise of quite an attractive shade. It is a particularly fine variety with extra long petals and when well grown is up to champion form. The growth is very good, while the petals range round 28 to 30. Faint tea scent. Highly recommended. E.

LADY HUNTINGFIELD (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937), F.3.—Rich, deep golden yellow blooms, produced freely on long stems with healthy resistant foliage. This variety is a welcome addition to the list of good garden roses. Highly recommended. E.

ECLIPSE (H.T.) (Nicolas, 1935), F.3.—Large, long pointed, deep gold bud, opening into a large, semi-double flower of cadmium yellow. Very vigorous, branching and free blooming. Highly recommended. E.

- ROTARY LYON (H.T.)** (Chambard, 1936), F.3.—Extra long buds of 25 to 35 petals, which open to unusual blooms of varying colours. The outer face of the petal is yellow shaded carmine with an inner face of old gold shaded carmine. This is a totally new shade and deserves the title of novelty. Recommended as a garden-exhibition variety. E.
- J. C. THORNTON (H.T.)** (Bees Ltd., 1926), 3.—A refined bloom of crimson scarlet with, unfortunately, very little perfume. It is, however, so vigorous, healthy and attractive that the demand for plants is increasing each year. Recommended. E.
- LADY HILLINGDON (T.)** (Shawyer, 1910), F.4.—Deep golden yellow, semi-double blooms produced on wiry stems, which if not well grown, allow the flowers to droop. The growth is very vigorous with particularly healthy foliage, while the plants are almost ever-blooming. Prune lightly. Rich tea scent. A climbing sport is also available. E.
- CHARLES H. RIGG (H.T.)** (Chaplin, 1931), F.3.—Rose pink blooms of good size and substance, and frequently up to exhibition standard. Good healthy growth. Recommended. Fruit scent. E.
- MRS. WARREN E. LENON (H.T.)** (E. G. Hill, 1924), F.3.—Large, long pointed buds, opening to semi-double flowers, which are reddish carmine, richly fragrant and frequently up to a high exhibition standard. A good grower and continuous bloomer. Highly recommended. This lovely rose is winning fresh admirers every year. Sweet. E.
- S. & M. PERRIER (H.T.)** (Mallerin, 1936), F.3.—Extra long pointed buds, opening to a very large flower of 40 to 50 petals of salmon pink fading to pale pink. A very fine variety. E.
- MRS. CHARLES J. BELL (H.T.)** (Pierson, 1917), F.4.—A delicate shell pink sport from Red Radiance. Colour fades in hot weather, but at its best is beautiful. Dixie and Salmon Radiance are identical with this variety. A vigorous climbing sport is also listed. E.
- KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA (H.T.)** (Lambert, 1891), F.3. — Creamy white with a faint lemon tinge in the centre. It is a first-class exhibition and a free flowering garden rose. The climbing sport, though somewhat variable in its behaviour is recommended as one of the finest white climbers available. Tea. E.
- DAINTY BESS (H.T.)** (Archer, 1925), 3.—Salmon pink single blooms with a prominent centre of crimson and gold stamens. In the summer months the colour bleaches but if the buds are picked when about to open, they develop and last well in the house. This variety has been most effective for table decorations at Horticultural exhibitions. E.
- ZARA RUTHVEN (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1932), 3.—Rich luminous pink flowers, continuously produced on erect stems. A seedling from Madame Abel Chatenay and a good show bloom. E.
- WILLIAM ORR (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1930), F.3.—Deep velvety crimson with a delightful sheen. Flowers are large, full and of perfect form, with rich sweet fragrance. A garden, bedding and exhibition sort which can be strongly recommended. A very neglected variety. E.

Vigorous constitution is essential in new and old roses.

McGREDY'S YELLOW (H.T.) (McGredy, 1933), F.3.—Flowers in bud stage are yellow, opening into large, well formed blooms of a distinct lemon yellow shade. 30 petals. Growth and foliage are fairly good. Recommended. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

VICTORIA HARRINGTON (H.T.) (Thomas, 1931), F.4.—An extra vigorous growing dark red fragrant rose which keeps its colour very well. A very valuable variety with the blooms produced on extra long stems. E.

MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (T.) (McGredy, 1910), 4.—A very fine, free-flowering, semi-double exhibition and garden rose. The buds are long and pointed, but unless well-grown frequently lack petalage, open quickly, and lose their shape. It is liable to mildew, but easily one of the best white Roses to date. A climbing sport is very satisfactory. Faint tea scent. E.

BILLY BOILER (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1927), 3. or 5.—A dazzling, semi-double red rose which makes long, upright shoots always crowded with buds. It may be used in bush or pillar form and is a most striking object as a shrub in the garden, being absolutely distinct from any other rose. It has a fine constitution, and will thrive in any position. E.

DIRECTOR RUBIO (H.T.) (Dot, 1928), F.3.—Immense, semi-double, magenta red blooms, with rather narrow petals, giving the impression of a semi-double Paeony. A very beautiful variety which is being overlooked. Makes a good bedder. E.

SOUVENIR DE H. A. VERSCHUREN (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1922), F.3.—Cadmium yellow passing to orange-yellow, very large, fairly full of exquisite form and finish, borne singly on rigid flower stalks. Growth similar to "Sunburst" but much stronger, while the colour sometimes fades to almost white in summer. Liable to ball in damp weather. The surname is pronounced in Holland as "Fer-skewren." Tea. E.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (H.P.) (Lambert, 1900), 4 or 6.—Pure white double blooms of splendid shape, very freely produced. This variety has more of a climbing habit when left unpruned, and may be made into a densely branched bush by topping each shoot when it attains the length of 10 or 12 inches. Mildews, but otherwise excellent. Another method of treatment is to tie down the long canes horizontally, pinch back the ends to force out the lateral growth. Quite scentless. E.

MADAME LOUIS LENS (Lens, 1932), 3.—The buds are very long and pointed, opening into perfectly shaped, pure white blooms of about 40 petals which are liable to ball in damp weather. Plants are vigorous and branching and a welcome addition to the list of exhibition and garden varieties. A vigorous climbing sport is included in that section. Recommended. E.

CHRISTOPHER STONE (H.T.) (Robinson, 1935), F.3.—Vivid, bright velvety scarlet of a particularly rich and lasting shade, with large, very wide petals of great substance. The growth is vigorous, firm and upright, while the foliage is rich green, large and disease resistant. Free flowerer and strong perfume. Often up to exhibition standard when well grown. Recommended. E.

- MARY HART (H.T.)** (Hart, 1931), F.3.—A coppery red sport of Talisman, and like the parent, very variable. At its best it is very vivid but, unfortunately, there are times when the colours blue badly, and the blooms are anything but pleasing. 20 to 30 petals and damask perfume. E.
- LUBRA (H.T.)** (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1928), F.3.—Richly fragrant, medium to large, double crimson blooms of garden and exhibition value. The growth is strong and healthy. Recommended. E.
- JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H.T.)** (Leenders, 1909), F.4.—Silvery pink on the inside of petals, with a deep imperial pink exterior. Its worst faults are a tendency to ball in wet weather or when very close to coastal moisture-laden breezes, and on the other hand, the petals burn in dry heat. The blooms often are so large as to be coarse and many dislike it on this account. B.R.S.
- SWEETNESS (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1937), F.3.—Buds buff with vermillion edging, opening to large, perfectly shaped, creamy white paeony-like flowers with a delightful fragrance. Strong growth. Highly recommended. E.
- WHITE ENSIGN (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1925), 3.—Pure white, slightly flushed cream at the base of the petals. The flowers are very full, of medium size, and when well grown are of good shape. The growth is medium to good with a bushy branching habit. Faint tea. Recommended. E.
- ROSE D'AMOUR (H.T.)** (Pernet Ducher, 1936), 3.—Capucine red on the inside and old gold on the reverse. The blooms are double and rather short like many of the Pernetiana type, but in other respects it is outstandingly beautiful and a strong grower as well. Highly recommended. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- COLUMBIA (H.T.)** (E. G. Hill, 1918), F.4.—Large full flowers of a rich deep pink which has the extremely valuable quality of deepening as the flower ages. The blooms are produced on long, almost thornless stems and are held superbly erect, while they possess a rich, sweet perfume. Unfortunately, this variety has a serious fault for the buds if checked in their food supply, present a crippled appearance and frequently fail to open properly. When regularly supplied with sufficient water and plant food this fault is not in evidence. The plants are vigorous in growth, free in bloom and have mildew resistant foliage of the highest order. A climbing form is also listed. B.H.M.Mts.P.R.S.
- ELLI KNAB (H.T.)** (Kordes, 1934), F.3.—Outside petals deep rosy pink with inner face of pale pink heavily veined. The flowers are double and of excellent shape, well up to exhibition standard. Recommended. E.
- NINON VALLIN (H.T.)** (Pernet Ducher, 1936), 3.—Long, clear yellow buds showing a rich apricot inner face when open. A very beautiful variety which has improved in growth considerably. A.H.M.Mts.-P.S.
- GOLDEN TALISMAN (H.T.)** (E. G. Hill, 1931), F.3.—Large, double, slightly fragrant, golden yellow blooms produced on long stems. A sport of Talisman with more petals. Darker than Souvenir and a good bedding variety, particularly in spring and autumn. Recommended. E.

Apply Lime two weeks before planting.

LADY SYLVIA (H.T.) (Stevens, 1927), F.3.—A sport from the well-known Madame Butterfly. It resembles its parents in all respects except colour, which is superior, as all the pink shades are intensified and are more lively. Sweet scent. The climbing form is very beautiful. E.

VILLE DE PARIS (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1925), 3.—Clear sunflower yellow, semi-double blooms of good shape, freely produced. Faint tea scent. This is one of the best yellow garden varieties in the list. A splendid climbing sport is also available. E.

CHAPLIN'S TRIUMPH (H.T.) (Chaplin, 1936), F.3.—Perfectly formed, long buds, opening to flowers of rich, deep crimson with a dark velvety sheen. This is a good garden and exhibition sort and superior to W. E. Chaplin. Recommended. E.

MRS. VERSCHUREN (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1936), 3.—Salmon orange flowers carried on stiff upright stems which are clothed with beautiful foliage. This variety has been called R.M.S. Queen Mary, but the Rose Societies of England and America both condemn the alteration or translation of names, and have ruled that only the original term will be recognised. Growth in S. is moderate. E.

PRINCE FELIX DE LUXEMBOURG (H.T.) (Ketten, 1930), F.4.—Velvety carmine red which does not blue readily. The flowers are made up of 30 to 35 petals, while the growth is good. Sometimes the blooms could be fairly described as crimson. A good garden rose but liable to mildew. Sweet fruit scent. E.

LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.3.—Velvety carmine, large, double, and delightfully fragrant with the damask perfume of the old-fashioned Cabbage Rose. The foliage is mildew proof, and its freedom of bloom and general excellence make it a firm favourite. The climbing sport sent out from local nurseries is proving a consistent variety. E.

MRS. HAROLD BROCKLEBANK (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1907), F.4.—Creamy white, with buff centre, the outer petals sometimes tinted salmon rose. The blooms are large, double, of perfect shape and very strongly tea scented. It is not mildew proof, but a grand rose for any purpose. When shaded for exhibition purposes it is a rich yellow. E.

LADY EDGEWORTH DAVID (H.T.) (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1939), F.3.—A lovable mixture of malmaison rose shaded with dawn pink of soft and gentle dignity. Has many petals and a delightful bud. It grows and flowers well and is a welcome addition to the garden, while it is often up to show standard. E.

MOLLY SHARMAN CRAWFORD (T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1908), F.3.—A very free flowering white variety, and first-class for bedding. The blooms are always clean and last far longer than any other of this colour. The plant is particularly mildew resistant. Faint tea. E.

VILLE D'ANGERS (H.T.) (Delaunay, 1934), F.3.—Long buds, opening to large, semi-double flowers of pure currant red. The blooms are freely produced on long stems, while the growth is vigorous and healthy. Recommended. E.

HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.) (Dorner, 1915), F.3.—Large, shapely, richly

fragrant blooms of glowing crimson with darker shadings, produced on long stems which are clothed rather sparsely with good foliage. The growth is fairly good as a rule although there are places where it is all that could be desired. E.

FAIENCE (H.T.) (Van Rossem, 1935), 3.—Long pointed, double blooms of good shape and size, inside petals coppery red, outside yellow flushed coppery pink. Growth is moderate with fairly good foliage. Recommended. E.

GIPIY LASS (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1932), F.3.—Rich scarlet-crimson, double, globular flowers of medium size and tall, upright growth. A welcome addition to the red garden roses in spite of the somewhat weak foliage. Recommended. Very sweetly scented. E.

ARCH REVENTOS (H.T.) (Leenders, 1935), F.3.—Apricot buds, opening to large, double flowers of creamy yellow. Growth and foliage are both good, while the blooms are of garden exhibition standard. Recommended. E.

GLOAMING (H.T.) (Nicolas, 1935), F.3.—Large buds carried on long, rigid stems, opening to semi-double flowers of soft satiny pink heavily laden with salmon and amber. Vigorous and branching growth and a delightful fragrance. A very attractive variety. E.

OPHELIA (H.T.) (Paul, 1912), F.3.—Semi-double salmon flesh shaded rose and yellow, a colour which is liable to fade, but even then is not objectionable and for delicious sweet fragrance alone it is worth growing. Also available as a climber. E.

McGREY'S PEACH (H.T.) (McGredy, 1933), F.3.—Buds are long and pointed, opening into large, loose blooms, of yellow suffused apricot. Mostly a decorative carrying about 20 to 25 petals. Recommended. E.

LISE PALAIS (H.T.) (Gaujard, 1937), F.3.—Large, full blooms of beautiful coppery salmon. The growth is very vigorous and healthy, but the petals are liable to ball somewhat in wet weather. Highly recommended. E.

FASCINATION (H.T.) (Chaplin, 1927), F.4.—Rosy cerise shaded yellow with about 30 petals. The shape is very good, while the bloom aptly justifies its name. It is extremely vigorous in growth, with free branching habit and is a garden rose of a very high order. Strong fruit scent. Highly recommended. E.

JOANNA HILL (H.T.) (J. H. Hill Co., 1929), 3.—Outer petals of a clear, sulphur yellow, inner petals of a deeper tone, showing a decided pink flush. Should be better known. A deeper coloured sport is available in Sunkist. E.

GIRONA (H.T.) (Dot, 1936), F.3.—Rose pink, yellow and red, in a rich harmony. The buds are long and pointed and open to a very attractive, fragrant bloom. Highly recommended. E.

CYNTHIA (H.T.) (Verschuren Pechtold, 1934), F.3.—Rich oriental red, after the style of Padre but with more petals (30-40). Free blooming, vigorous and healthy. Strongly recommended. E.

CONTRAST (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1937), F.3.—Unique colours with pink and bronze on the inner face, and white and bronze on

the reverse of petal. The blooms are shapely, double, and of exhibition standard. Recommended. E.

FACKEL (H.T.) (Krause, 1937), F.3.—A well formed, pointed bud, opening to a double flower of crimson red shaded black. The blooms are lightly fragrant, while the growth is vigorous and healthy. Recommended. E.

MADGE WHIPP (H.T.) (Bees Ltd., 1936), F.3.—Glowing crimson and scarlet blooms of 30 petals of good substance. This variety gave indifferent growth at first, but has improved considerably and is now making a very fine show. Recommended. E.

LI BURES (H.T.) (Dot, 1928), F.3.—A happy combination of yellow, deep red and rose, semi-double blooms, produced on long stems, with ample shining foliage. Sweet scent. Very variable. E.

AROMA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1931), F.3.—Bright red flowers of semi-double character. The name is quite appropriate as the variety possesses a rich, sweet fragrance, while it is a good grower, and free blooming, though somewhat liable to mildew. E.

CARRIE JACOBS BOND (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1935), F.3.—Large, double, richly fragrant, rose pink blooms flushed with crimson at centre. The stems are long, while the growth is vigorous. A fine exhibition and garden variety. E.

BUSYBODY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1929), F.2.—Rich orange yellow, tea scented, semi-double medium sized blooms, freely produced on rather low growing plants, which as the name indicates, are nearly always in flower. During the autumn and winter months the colour deepens to coppery shades. E.

ROSELANDIA (H.T.) (Stevens, 1924), F.3.—Rich yellow, semi-double blooms, sometimes up to exhibition standard. As a garden variety it is most satisfactory. Fruit scent. Recommended. E.

GENERAL MacARTHUR (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1905), F.3. or 4.—A fine large bright red, full bloom rather flat in shape and liable to lose brilliancy by blueing but very sweetly scented. See also the climbing section. E.

VILLE DE SAVERNE (H.T.) (Heizmann, 1937), F.3.—A very attractive, shapely bloom with plenty of colour. Vermilion red shaded velvety maroon and yellow. Shows no signs of dying back. A beautiful variety. E.

AUTUMN (H.T.) (Coddington, 1928), F.3.—A medium sized flower of burnt orange streaked with red. The colour is startling and very variable, while the growth is upright. Strong fruit perfume. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

CHIEFTAIN (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1936), F.3.—Bright clear red which does not readily fade. Blooms are large, of refined shape, and carried on long strong stems with healthy foliage. E.

HEATHER PATON (H.T.) (Austin McAslan Ltd., 1934), F.3.—Semi-double, attractive flowers of glowing carmine, deepening towards the centre. Strong, upright growth with good foliage and an ideal bedding type. E.

- LADY CAHN (H.T.)** (Gaujard, 1937), F.3.—Long buds, opening to full flowers of apricot yellow veined with a darker shade. The growth is vigorous and healthy. Highly recommended. E.
- J. K. B. ROOS (H.T.)** (Leenders, 1933), F.3.—Highly perfumed, silvery pink blooms, opening well and becoming more intense in autumn. Strong, healthy, free flowering growth. Recommended. E.
- SNOW WHITE (H.T.)** (Dot, 1938), F.3.—A sweet scented, white rose of large size and good form, with most blooms showing a green tinge. The foliage is healthy and vigorous. A good exhibition type. E.
- IRISH FIREFLAME (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1913), F.3.—Orange flushed crimson, but the single blooms must be picked quite young to get the colours as they fade quickly. Very strongly tea scented. H.M.Mts.S.
- CAPTAIN BLIGH (H.T.)** (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1939), F.3.—Large, shapely double blooms of silvery rose inside and a cochineal carmine exterior. The growth is extra good but the blooms are liable to ball in wet weather. E.
- BARCELONA (H.T.)** (Kordes, 1932), F.3.—Carmine crimson with velvety black shadings. The rather flat blooms carry 40 to 50 large petals, and the colour keeps quite well under average conditions. The growth is good, with clean foliage. E.
- MAJOR SHELLEY (H.T.)** (Howard & Smith, 1937), F.3.—Long pointed buds, opening to unusually large, high centred, fragrant flowers of rich crimson scarlet. The colour is brilliant and long lasting, while the growth is very vigorous. A garden exhibition type. E.
- WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.)** (Marshall, 1896), 4.—A vigorous exhibition or garden variety, a sport from Maman Cochet, but lacking perfume. The double white blooms carry a tinge of pink and should not be forced or disbudded, as this tends to coarseness and confused centre. E.
- IRISH ELEGANCE (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1905), 4.—Bronzy orange buds opening to single blooms of various shades of apricot. Very vigorous and free flowering. In hot climates the buds must be picked before opening or the colour is lost. Tea. E.
- LEONTINE CONTENOT (H.T.)** (Ketten, 1935), 3.—Large, full flowers of 45-50 petals of sunflower yellow. The growth is good. Recommended. E.
- SOUV. OF STELLA GRAY (T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1907), F.2.—Deep orange with splashes of yellow, apricot, salmon and crimson. The semi-double flowers are small to medium size, fragrant and freely produced, while the foliage is mildew proof. A good buttonhole rose. Strong tea scent. E.
- RICHARD E. WEST (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1924), F.3.—Large, semi-double, primrose yellow blooms of garden-exhibition standard. The colour is inclined to fade, while the stems are often weak. Growth is extra strong and vigorous. Tea scent. E.
- ROI ALEXANDER (H.T.)** (Gaujard, 1937), F.3.—Reddish copper in the bud, opening to golden copper with a yellow base. The blooms

You can't keep a good rose down.

are large and full, but open rather flat. The colours are unusually rich and very attractive, while the reddish wood enhances the beauty of this variety. Has all the colour qualities of the Pernetianas, but has shown no signs of dying back. Highly recommended. E.

SUNKIST (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1932), F.3.—Rich orange sport of Joanna Hill with long buds opening to semi-double flowers. The habit of growth is similar to the parent. E.

MRS. BRYCE ALLAN (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1916), F.3.—Silvery rose of splendid shape. The flowers are full, and possess the loveliest of damask perfumes, but open rather flat. It is a good grower and very free blooming with excellent foliage. Recommended for all climates as a very fine variety.

ALOIS JIRASEK (H.T.) (Bohm, 1931), F.3.—Dark orange-yellow, double flowers, which fade to white with an orange-pink centre. This is a good garden and exhibition variety. E.

MRS. HAROLD BROOKS (H.T.) (Alistair Clark, 1931), 3.—A lovely free flowering red rose possessing great constitution, colour, scent and glorious foliage, making a large bush, flowering right into the winter and well adapted to form a hedge. E.

MARGARET MCGREDY (H.T.) (McGredy, 1927), 3.—Flowers deep cerise pink or geranium lake with occasionally an orange flush. The colour, however, is very fleeting and soon loses attractiveness. The shape is the typical short Pernetiana type, while the growth is vigorous and healthy. A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S.

PATRICK ANDERSON (H.T.) (McGredy, 1938), F.3.—Large, shapely rose pink blooms of exhibition standard, produced on vigorous, healthy growth. E.

HUGO ROLLER (T.) (Paul, 1907), 2.—Creamy yellow petals, edged and suffused with crimson. Medium size, good shaped double blooms and mildew-proof foliage. Where Penelope is a failure this variety provides the nearest approach to it in colour. Like many other Teas, it is best pruned very lightly. Tea. E.

ARGOSY (H.T.) (Alistair Clark, 1938), F.3.—Shapely double fuchsia-pink blooms on healthy plants which are very free blooming. Recommended. E.

MRS. GEORGIA CHOBE (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1937), F.3.—Long pointed bud, opening to large, double richly fragrant, high centred flower of a uniform light pink. Tall, strong grower. Recommended. E.

FRITZ HOGER (H.T.) (Kordes, 1934), F.3.—Large, long pointed bud, opening to a double, high centred flower of pure crimson. The growth is vigorous, upright and healthy. Recommended. E.

GRUSS AN COBURG (H.T.) (Felberg Leclerc, 1927), F.3.—Inside petals yellow, fawn and brown with yellow base, outside brownish red overshadged with coppery yellow and reddish violet. Vigorous, healthy growth. E.

MADAME JULES BOUCHE (H.T.) (Croibier, 1910), F.4.—Creamy white, softly tinted flesh pink. Sometimes subject to mildew, but

A really good new rose gives all-round satisfaction.

should not be neglected on this score. Good for garden and exhibition. Faint tea. E.

LEMANIA (H.T.) (Heizmann, 1936), F.3.—A shapely, deep crimson bloom with rich, sweet fragrance. The growth and foliage are moderately good. E.

THEA HARRISON (H.T.) (Harrison, 1927), 3.—A true single rosy pink, of large size, and flowering in small clusters over a long period. An effective variety for exhibition in the decorative classes. E.

ROSLYN (H.T.) (Towill, 1929), F.3.—Colour variable. Sometimes deep orange, at other times pure yellow, with semi-double flowers of large size and good shape. Not unlike Golden Emblem, but much more satisfactory in Sydney. Growth is fairly vigorous. Recommended. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

JOHN CRONIN (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1935), F.3.—Shapely and richly fragrant deep rose pink, almost red blooms, produced on vigorous, healthy plants which are free and continuous blooming. E.

RED GUARD (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1935). F.3.—Shapely, double flowers of dark blood red. The plants are very vigorous, while the blooms are produced on long, strong stems. Recommended. E.

McGREDY'S IVORY (H.T.) (McGredy, 1929), F.3.—Creamy yellow, fading to clear white as the bloom opens. The growth and foliage are both good. Light damask perfume. 25 petals. Recommended as a good exhibition variety. E.

QUEENSLAND BEAUTY (H.T.) (Alderton & Williams, 1934), F.3.—A sport of Golden Dawn, deep rose pink in the bud stage, which, when open, show a two toned effect with a deeper pink on the outside of the petal. Variable. Light tea perfume. Recommended. E.

FORST (H.T.) (Krause, 1937), F.3.—Long buds which open to rather flat flowers of a brilliant red. The growth is vigorous and upright, while the blooms have a rich, sweet scent. Recommended. E.

FAIRLIE REDE (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937), 4.—A very lovely, full, pink rose of large size, and pronounced freedom of bloom. The plant makes a tall bush and is first class in every way. E.

GLUCKSKIND (H.T.) (Berger, 1935), F.3.—Large, shapely, deep pink fragrant blooms of exhibition standard. Recommended. E.

MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Cochet, 1893), 4.—Deep flesh, outer petals suffused light rose. A large heavy bloom of splendid form at its best, with a tendency to hang its head. Mildew proof foliage. Should not be heavily pruned, as it induces malformation of buds. Scentless. E.

HOME SWEET HOME (H.T.) (Wood & Ingram, 1937), F.3.—Rich, velvety pink, semi-double, globular blooms, which lack shape but last well when cut. Rich, sweet scent. E.

BERTHA GORST (H.T.) (Beckwith, 1933), F.3.—A sport from Autumn with larger blooms of very deep pink flushed orange. Moderate growth and semi-double flowers. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

PALACKY (H.T.) (Bohm, 1936), F.3.—Shapely buds, opening to large,

Plant low growers in the front rows.

sweetly scented blooms of orange yellow which often fade to white with a yellow centre. Suitable for garden and exhibition. E.

ROTE RAPTURE (H.T.) (Weber, 1934), F.3.—A sport of Rapture, which, though darker pink than the parent variety, cannot claim to be red in this climate. Deeper than Madame Butterfly, Lady Sylvia, etc. E.

MRS. T. J. ENGLISH (H.T.) (English, 1922), 4.—Flowers apricot and amber with faint salmon flesh shadings, borne on strong stems, with very vigorous growth. E.

JOHN C. M. MENSING (H.T.) (Eveleens, 1924), F.3.—A distinct salmon pink sport from Ophelia, but with more petals and therefore does not open as quickly as the parent. Recommended. E.

EFFEKT (H.T.) (Krause, 1935), 3.—Inside of petal carmine rose with occasional blooms almost red; outside light yellow. The growth is extra vigorous, while the blooms have the typical short petal of the Pernetiana. A beautiful and very welcome variety. E.

MRS. TOM WHITEHEAD (H.T.) (Whitehead, 1938), F.3.—Large, double blooms of exhibition standard. The colour is creamy white with yellow at the base of the petals. Recommended. E.

RADIO (H.T.) (Dot, 1937), F.3.—A sport of Condesa de Sastago with the same habit of growth. The yellow blooms are striped and flaked with deep pink, giving a bizarre effect. E.

CARITO MacMAHON (H.T.) (Dot, 1935), F.3.—Deep sunflower yellow which intensifies in autumn. The blooms carry 35 petals of medium length, while the foliage is rather weak. Best in autumn. Recommended. E.

JACQUES LATOUCHE (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1935), 3.—Buds coppery red, opening to coppery carmine flowers. Old blooms fade to pink, but are a very attractive colour. Recommended. E.

MRS. MABEL V. SOCHA (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1935), F.3.—Enormous, richly fragrant, lemon yellow blooms on long stems. Often up to exhibition standard. Recommended. E.

MADAME J. M. FRUCTUS (H.T.) (Chambard, 1935), 3.—Long pointed buds, opening to clear salmon pink blooms of 40-50 petals. The growth is strong and healthy and the flower somewhat after the style of Korovo. Recommended. E.

MAB GRIMWADE (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937), 3.—A very attractive bloom of salmon pink flushed orange. The growth is good with healthy foliage. Recommended. E.

DICKSON'S BOUQUET (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1938), F.3.—An Ophelia type of bloom with richer colourings of salmon, carmine and apricot. The growth, stems, freedom of bloom and fragrance are very good. E.

SERGEANT ULMANN (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1932), F.3.—Extra strong grower with good foliage. Semi-double crimson, fading to a clean red. 15 to 18 petals. This is the best of the Hawlmark Crimson class in our opinion. A very much neglected variety. E.

LYNDA HURST (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1938), F.3.—Rich pink double blooms suggesting a fuller and better coloured Madame Abel Chatenay. E.

MADAME J. B. CROIBIER (H.T.) (Gaujard, 1935), F.3.—Shapely, fragrant flowers of coppery salmon shaded yellow at the base, suitable for garden or exhibition. The growth is good, while the blooms have about 30 petals. E.

MAYFAIR (H.T.) (Bentall, 1935), F.3.—Large, shapely blooms of deep pink, borne on strong stems. The growth is extra good and the colour keeps well. This variety carries 50 petals and is confidently recommended. Apparently a seedling from Mrs. G. Shawyer and also subject to mildew. E.

SUNLIT (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937), F.3.—A most striking and delightful salmon-pink variety, free blooming and constant. E.

JULIE STRAHL (H.T.) (Leenders, 1928), F.2.—Light nasturtium red buds, changing to semi-double, peach pink flowers. The growth is strong and healthy, while the blooms are of garden exhibition quality. E.

The following list, which contains many splendid sorts, is also available, but owing to the fact they are not known by the average rose grower, the demand is negligible. New varieties are being produced at such a prodigious rate that a very difficult problem of what to grow and what to discard is created. 1/6 each, 16/- dozen. POSTAGE OR FREIGHT EXTRA.

Alice Harding, (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1937), F.3.—Yellow.

Alice Marion Whyte (H.T.) (Evans, 1932), F.3.—Pink fading to white.

Antoine Rivoire (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1895), F.3.—Pink.

B. S. Bhattacharji (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1933), F.3.—Yellow.

Carillon (H.T.) (Nicolas, 1935), 3.—Coral pink.

Clovelly (H.T.) (Hicks, 1924), 3.—Pink.

Comtesse Anne de Bruce (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1937), 3.—Coppery salmon.

Comtesse de Labarthe (H.T.) (Bernede, 1857), 4.—Pink.

Comtesse du Cayla (China) (Guillot, 1903), F.3.—Reddish carmine.

Countess of Gosford (H.T.) (McGredy, 1906), 4.—Salmon pink.

Crown of Gold (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1937), F.3.—Yellow.

David McKee (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1933), F.3.—Crimson.

Dickson's Perfection (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1937), F.3.—Pink.

Directeur Guerin (H.T.) (Gaujard, 1935), 3.—Yellow.

Doreen Thorn (H.T.) (F. Cant, 1934), 3.—Pink.

Doris Osborne (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937), 3.—Pink.

Duchess of Wellington (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1909), F.3.—Yellow.

Duchess of Westminster (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1911), F.3.—Pink.

The Best Sellers are described first.

- Edith Nellie Perkins (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1928), F.3.—Salmon pink.
- Eileen Dorothea (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1931), F.3.—Carmine.
- Elegante (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1918), F.3.—Yellow.
- Erik Hjelm (H.T.) (Kordes, 1929), F.3.—Pink.
- Francois Dubreuil (T.) (Dubreuil, 1894), 4.—Red.
- Frazer Annesley (H.T.) (McGredy, 1935), 3.—Carmine.
- General Gallieni (T.) (Nabonnand, 1899), 4.—Reddish lake.
- Gruss an Teplitz (H.T.) (Geschwind, 1897), 3.—Red.
- Guiseppe Motta (H.T.) (Heizmann, 1935), F.3.—Fancy.
- Hilda (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1928), 3.—Pink.
- Imperial Potentate (H.T.) (Clarke Bros., 1921), F.3.—Pink.
- Ion Phillips (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1934), 3.—Yellow.
- James Walley (H.T.) (Easlea, 1923), F.3.—Apricot pink.
- Joseph Pernet d'Annemasse (H.T.) (Gaujard, 1934), 3.—Coppery salmon.
- K. of K. (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1917), F.3.—Single scarlet.
- La France (H.T.) (Guillot, 1867), F.3.—Pink.
- La Parisienne (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1936), 3.—Fancy.
- La Tosca (H.T.) (Schwartz, 1900), 4.—Pink and white.
- Leslie Evans (H.T.) (Evans, 1925), 4.—Crimson.
- Lady Helen Maglona (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1926), F.3.—Red.
- Lady Rachel Verney (H.T.) (Bees Ltd., 1935), F.3.—Cerise.
- Lady Roberts (T.) (F. Cant, 1902), 3.—Coppery.
- Madame Antoine Mari (T.) (Mari, 1901), 4.—Rosy pink.
- Madame Berthe de Forge (H.T.) (Chambard, 1935), 3.—Coppery salmon.
- Madame Emile Daloz (H.T.) (Sauvageot, 1934), F.3.—Pink.
- Madame Jules Grolez (H.T.) (Guillot, 1896), F.2.—Pink.
- Madame Lombard (T.) (Lacharme, 1877), 4.—Rosy salmon.
- Madame Segond Weber (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1908), 3.—Pink.
- Mabel Turner (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), 4.—Pink.
- Marie van Houtte (T.) (Ducher, 1871), 4.—Pale yellow.
- Mary, Countess of Ilchester (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1909), F.3.—Deep carmine.
- Mdlle. Christine de Noue (T.) (Guillot, 1895), 4.—Purplish red.
- Monsieur Tillier (T.) (Bernaix, 1891), 3.—Coppery red.
- My Maryland (H.T.) (Cook, 1908), F.3.—Pink.
- Mrs. A. R. Waddell (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1908), 3.—Coppery pink.
- Mrs. B. R. Cant (T.) (B. R. Cant, 1901), 4.—Pink.
- Olympia (H.T.) (Tantau, 1935), F.3.—Crimson.
- Padre (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1920), F.3.—Coppery red.

Study the Growth Numbers to avoid mistakes in planting.

- Paul Neyron (H.P.) (Levet, 1869), 3.—Pink.
 Peggy Bell (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1929), 3.—Pink.
 Penelope (T.) (Williams, 1906), 2.—Cream and red.
 Percy Izzard (H.T.) (Robinson, 1936), 3.—Yellow.
 Prima Donna (T.) (Paul, 1917), 4.—Pink and yellow.
 Rapture (H.T.) (Traendley & Schenck, 1926), F.3.—Pink.
 Red Letter Day (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1914), 4.—Red.
 Ruby Manwaring (H.T.) (Longley, 1932), 3.—Coppery red.
 Safrano (T.) (Beauregard, 1839), 4.—Yellow.
 Sensation (H.T.) (Joseph Hill, 1924), F.3.—Crimson.
 Sheila Bellair (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937), 3.—Salmon pink.
 Sophie Mackinnon (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937), 3.—Red.
 Star of Queensland (H.T.) (Williams, 1909), F.3.—Crimson.
 Sunburst (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1912), 3.—Yellow.
 Syracuse (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1930), F.3.—Crimson.
 Souv. de Gilbert Nabonnand (T.) (Nabonnand, 1920), 4.—Coppery pink.
 The Rajah (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1937), 3.—Red.
 Warrior (H.T.) (Paul, 1906), 3.—Red.
 Will Rogers (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1936), F.3.—Crimson.
 W. R. Smith (T.) (Smith, 1908), 4.—Pale pink.

Exhibition Roses

The following varieties are mostly valued by exhibitors, and when skilfully grown, may produce high-class blooms for the show tray. Taken as a whole, however, they may be considered as somewhat difficult at times, and for this reason they cannot be generally recommended for average gardens. The faults include variable colour, poor growth, weak stems, balling, divided centres and insufficient flowering value. Individual blooms may, and often do, achieve championship honours. PRICE, 1/6 EACH, 16/- DOZ. POSTAGE OR FREIGHT EXTRA.

- Alexander Hill Gray (T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1911).—Yellow.
 Alexander Marghiloman (H.T.) (Arpad Muhle, 1928).—Creamy white.
 America (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1923).—Pink.
 Caledonia (H.T.) (Dobbie, 1928).—White.
 Captain F. S. Harvey Cant (H.T.) (F. Cant, 1923).—Pink.
 Duchess of Sutherland (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1912).—Pink.
 Earl Haig (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1921).—Red.
 Edith Krause (H.T.) (Krause, 1930).—White.
 Elizabeth Arden (H.T.) (Prince, 1929).—White.
 Ethel Somerset (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1921).—Pink.
 Feu Pernet Ducher (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1934).—Yellow.
 Francis Scott Key (H.T.) (Cook, 1913).—Red.
 George Dickson (Clb. H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1912).—Red.
 Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau (H.P.) (Chedane-Pajotin, 1907).—Red.
 Hugh Dickson (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1904).—Crimson.
 J. H. Bruce (H.T.) (Bees Ltd., 1937).—Crimson.
 Konigin Carola (H.T.) (Turke, 1903).—Pink.
 Konigin Luise (H.T.) (Weigand, 1927).—White.
 Kurt Scholz (H.T.) (Kordes, 1934).—Red.

Many exhibition sorts require skilful treatment.

Lady Plymouth (T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1914).—Yellow.
 Leading Lady (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1935).—Pink.
 Lord Charlemont (H.T.) (McGredy, 1922).—Red.
 Lord Rossmore (H.T.) (Dr. J. Campbell Hall, 1930).—Creamy white.
 Louise Crette (H.T.) (Chambard, 1915).—White.
 Luna (H.T.) (Poulsen, 1925).—Yellowish white.
 Madame Constant Soupert (T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1906).—Yellow.
 Madame Edouard Estaunie (H.T.) (Buatois, 1936).—Pale flesh.
 Miss Alice de Rothschild (T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1910).—Yellow.
 Molly Bligh (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1917).—Pink.
 Mother's Day (H.T.) (Knight, 1937).—White.
 Mrs. A. R. Barraclough (Pernt.) (McGredy, 1926).—Pink.
 Mrs. Charles Lamplough (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920).—White.
 Mrs. Foley Hobbs (T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1910).—White.
 Mrs. Francis King (H.T.) (Nicolas, 1936).—White.
 Mrs. George Geary (H.T.) (Burbage, 1929).—Pink.
 Mrs. George Shawyer (H.T.) (Shawyer, 1911).—Pink.
 Mrs. Henry Winnett (H.T.) (Dunlop, 1917).—Red.
 Mrs. H. R. Darlington (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920).—White.
 Mrs. Mackellar (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1915).—Yellowish white.
 Mrs. W. C. Egan (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1922).—Pink.
 Olive Cook (H.T.) (F. Cant, 1934).—White.
 Oswald Sieper (H.T.) (Krause, 1932).—White.
 Phoebe (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1922).—White.
 President Boone (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1935).—Crimson.
 Priscilla (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1922).—Pink.
 Professor Deaux (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1935).—Yellow.
 Rex Anderson (H.T.) (McGredy, 1936).—Light yellow.
 Rudolph Alexander Schroder (H.T.) (Kordes, 1930).—White.
 Silver Jubilee (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1937).—Light yellow.
 Stately (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1930).—Pink.
 Vierlanden (H.T.) (Kordes, 1932).—Salmon pink.

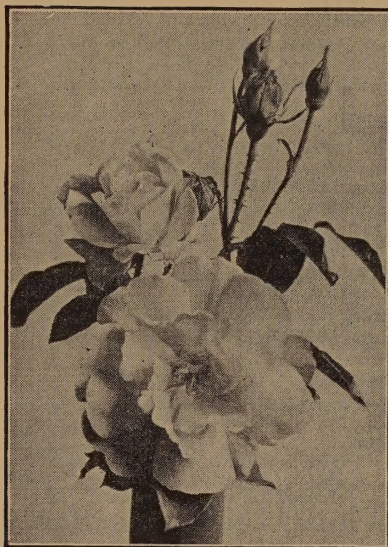
The following sorts are also good exhibition and garden varieties. See various sections for descriptions and prices. Alois Jirasek, Arch Reventos, Better Times, Briarcliff, Captain Bligh, Cathrine Kordes, Chaplin's Triumph, Charles H. Rigg, Chieftain, Christopher Stone, Columbia, Comtesse Vandal, Crimson Glory, Daily Mail Scented, Dame Edith Helen, Editor McFarland, E. G. Hill, Eileen Dorothea, Elli Knab, Eterna Giovanezza, Evert van Dyk, Fackel, Fascination, Frau Karl Druschki, Fritz Hoger, Gipsy Lass, Gloire di Roma, Gluckskind, Golden Dawn, Governor Phillip, Granat, Grenoble, Heinrich Wendland, Hoosier Beauty, J. C. Thornton, J. K. B. Roos, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Julien Potin, K. A. Viktoria, Korovo, Lady Cahn, Lady Sylvia, Lemanian, Lise Palais, Lubra, Mabel Turner, Madge Whipp, Maison Pernet Ducher, Major Shelley, Malar Ros, Maman Cochet, Mary Countess of Ilchester, Matador, Max Krause, Mayfair, McGredy's Scarlet, McGredy's Yellow, Mev. G. A. Van Rossem, Molly Sharman Crawford, Madame Cochet Cochet, Madame Jean Gaujard, Madame Louis Lens, Madame Nicolas Aussel, Madame Pierre S. du Pont, Madame Segond Weber, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Mrs. Georgia Chobe, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mrs. Sam. McGredy, Mrs. Tom Whitehead, Mrs. Warren E. Lenon, Nonin, Numa Fey, Patrick Anderson, Percy Izzard, Picture, Poinsettia, President Macia, Queensland Beauty, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Richard E. West, Rochefort, Roslyn, Rotary Lyon, Rouge Mallerin, S. & M. Perrier, Sensation, Signora Piero Puricelli, Sir Henry Segrave, Snow White, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de Georges Pernet, The Doctor, Una Wallace, Walter Bentley, Warrawee, White Ensign, White Maman Cochet, William Moore, William Orr, Zara Ruthven.

I might mention that I have been very successful with your roses on the show bench. At our autumn Show I won three firsts and champion rose of the Show.—G.E.C., Goulburn, 28/5/'40.

Your rose trees are always very satisfactory and are more than worth the money and labour spent on them.—J.W.M., Wollongong, 2/7/'40.

Many garden Roses possess high exhibition qualities.

Pernetiana Roses



Federico Casas

This new race takes its name from the renowned Hybridist of Lyons, Mons. Pernet Ducher. He commenced by crossing the Persian yellow with a Hybrid Perpetual (Antoine Ducher), and produced Soliel d'Or. From this variety and its close relative, Austrian Copper, we have had some of the loveliest coloured roses possible to conceive, but, so far, almost all of them have the weak foliage of both ancestors, with a particular liability to black spot. This disease causes premature defoliation, and in moist climates the shoots die back to the bud for lack of proper ripening. As Adelaide possesses the driest atmosphere of all the capital cities, these roses reach their fullest perfection in that place, and wherever Adelaide conditions are found, similar success may be expected. The divisions marked "P" are also quite satisfactory, while "M," having a rather moister atmosphere, is somewhat limited as to the number of varieties suitable. In "B" and "S" they are not satisfactory generally. Care should be taken when planting that they are not placed in moist positions, and that an extra supply of potash and phosphatic manures is allowed them. Only very light pruning should be practised, as it has been found

in all climates that they resent heavy cutting. In addition to the decided break in colour, this class has introduced quite a new type of perfume. Until further classification is possible, it is all being grouped under the heading of fruit scent. As previously stated the dividing line between Hybrid Tea and Pernetiana is becoming very obscure, and since our classification is probably different to that in other catalogues, the standpoint from which varieties are judged is given. Roses like Condesa de Sagato, Effekt, Gaiety, Golden Dawn, Margaret McGredy, President H. Hoover, Roslyn, Talisman, Ville de Paris and others, are undoubtedly of part Pernetiana origin, but in this zone ("S") they do not show in a marked degree the faults which make the true Pernetiana so difficult to handle in the average Australian climate. Other sorts which show the short bud with a flattened centre, a pronounced liability to black spot, early defoliation, and those which have a soft pithy stem liable to die back are included in the Pernetiana section. PRICE, 1/6 EACH, 16/- DOZ. POSTAGE OR FREIGHT EXTRA.

MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM (Van Rossem, 1926), F.3.—The flowers are heavily flamed and shaded dark orange and apricot on a dark golden yellow ground, the reverse of the petals is often dark bronze and nearly brown when the blooms are in the first stage. Very striking but variable colours. Also available as a climber. A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S.

REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS (B. R. Cant, 1921), F.2.—Large, double, very beautiful blooms of true exhibition form, with an inner face of soft buff and a reverse of rich salmon shaded carmine and yellow. The perfume often suggests that of a ripe apple, and the flowers last well in water. The plants as a rule are not very vigorous, and in many places appear to be weakening in constitution after several years' growth. A.H.M.Mts.P., and, in favoured places, in S.

DAME EDITH HELEN (A. Dickson & Sons, 1926), F.3.—Pure glowing rose pink without any other shade. The blooms last splendidly, are extra full, and represent one of the highest standards so far attained in an exhibition bloom. It dies back badly in many coastal districts, but is more successful inland. Strong climbing sport is also available.

The best, like Cream, must come to the top.

- ANGELE PERNET** (Pernet Ducher, 1924), 3.—Semi-double blooms of reddish orange shaded chrome yellow. This is a very beautiful variety with glossy foliage. One of the best decoratives. Liable to die back in S. on poor soils. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- KONINGIN ASTRID** (Leenders, 1935), F.3.—Buds persian yellow, opening to flowers of reddish apricot and bronze. Previously it was listed as "Queen Astrid," but apart from the injustice of altering or translating names, we have decided to revert to the raiser's original title. Another raiser has sent out a totally different kind which he has called "Reine Astrid," and if translated as in the first case would give two different roses with the one name of "Queen Astrid." A.H.M.Mts.P.
- SIGNORA PIERO PURICELLI** (Aicardi, 1934), F.3.—Brownish orange bud, opening to a mixture of yellow and salmon. Fragrant, double blooms, freely produced on vigorous plants. This variety is now known in America as "Signora" (pronounced Seen-yora). A beautiful sort after the style of Mev. G. A. van Rossem, but with a more intense colouring. Highly recommended. E.
- FREIA** (Tantau, 1936), F.3.—A free flowering semi-double variety with rich yellow blooms darker than Ville de Paris. E.
- OLIVER MEE** (Sandy Dickson, 1927), F.3.—Colour deep salmon, with heavy flush of clear fawn changing with age to light salmon-pink. Flower of the largest size, semi-double, and high centred. Growth free and branching, though rather low and spreading. Sweetly scented. Highly recommended. E.
- MAX KRAUSE** (Krause, 1930), F.3.—Deep reddish orange changing to clear yellow as the bloom opens. Flowers are very large, carrying 50 to 60 petals, and are produced singly on strong stem. Highly recommended. When unduly forced is liable to come quartered. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- MRS. SAM MCGREDY** (McGredy, 1929), F.2. or 3.—Flower on inside is coppery apricot, and on the outside a light Lincoln red. When fully opened blooms change to old gold and salmon. Altogether a very striking colour. Growth is medium and branching and foliage good. 30 petals. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Constitution weak in Sydney climate.
- LUIS DE BRINAS** (Dot, 1934), F.3.—Short buds, opening to fully double, starry, orange copper flowers, fading to soft old rose flushed with gold. A vigorous, upright growing tree, moderately fragrant. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- JULIEN POTIN** (Pernet Ducher, 1927), F.3.—Rich golden yellow double blooms of exhibition standard. Growth is variable according to soil and climate. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- WALTER BENTLEY** (Robinson, 1938), 3.—Extra large, shapely blooms of coppery orange pink, of high exhibition value. It is said to be a cross between Mrs. S. McGredy and Dame Edith Helen. The growth is vigorous and much stronger than Mrs. S. McGredy. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- FEDERICO CASAS** (Dot, 1929), F.3.—Large, semi-double, bright orange shaded copper blooms, produced on vigorous, upright growth with dark green, shiny foliage. A beautiful variety. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- MADAME NICOLAS AUSSEL** (Pernet Ducher, 1930), F.3.—A unique colour such as would be obtained by mixing copper and orange. The flowers are of splendid size and shape, and, except for a slight weakness of the stem, it is a particularly fine variety. Highly recommended. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET** (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.3.—Very large, full, globular blooms of orient red carried on red stems. A vigorous grower of branching habit, with many long thorns and bronze green foliage. Very good. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- HEINRICH WENDLAND** (Kordes, 1930), F.3.—Deep golden yellow on the outside, with a rich nasturtium red on the inner face of the petal. The pointed buds open to large blooms, carrying upwards of 45 petals, but although they are sometimes confused and somewhat weak as regards shape, they present such a novel colour that most growers will be prepared to overlook the fault. A.H.M.Mts. P.S.
- BRASIER** (Mallerin, 1936), F.3.—Long buds of dark flaming red, opening to glowing fiery red, which makes the name appropriate. This is a good decorative variety with Pernetiana characters and has died back slightly here, but will no doubt be free of this fault in drier areas. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- MADAME JOSEPH PERRAUD** (Pernet Ducher, 1934), F.2.—Long, slender buds, opening into large, semi-double flowers of nasturtium orange changing with age to nasturtium buff with a delightful shading of shell pink at edges of petals. Rich fragrance but only moderate growth. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- MAISON PERNET DUCHER** (Pernet Ducher, 1934), F.3.—Refined blooms of clear orange shaded copper, fading to salmon flesh in summer. Moderate growth. A very beautiful variety. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

Rich colours often gained at expense of constitution.

- PHYLLIS GOLD** (Robinson, 1935), F.2.—Pure yellow, semi-double blooms with large petals of good substance, keeping their colour well in cool weather. Moderate growth so far, but in other respects a particularly fine variety. A.H.M.Mts.P.
- NORMAN LAMBERT** (McGredy, 1926), F.3.—Outside petals cadmium yellow flushed tomato red; inside russet orange. A very dainty decorative rose of 24 petals. Foliage and growth are good. Highly recommended as a decorative. Fruit. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- ROCHEFORT** (Mallerin, 1936), F.3.—Large, full blooms of 75 petals of intense coral orange. A particularly fine variety, but not very suitable for B. & S. Zones as it is inclined to die back. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- GEORGES CHESNEL** (Pernet Ducher, 1935), F.2.—Deep orange blooms of 25 petals, fading to deep yellow when mature. The shape is good and the colour the most intense so far achieved in this shade. Moderate growth and foliage. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- ROTE MEV. G. A. VAN ROSSEM** (Kordes, 1934), F.3.—A sport from Mev. G. A. van Rossem. Nasturtium red, fragrant, double blooms with a little yellow on the reverse of the petals. A very variable sort, which does not qualify for inclusion in the red list in spite of its name. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- MADAME JEAN GAUJARD** (Gaujard, 1937), F.3.—An outstanding variety with golden yellow petals which have a deep salmon pink reverse. The blooms are of ideal form and are carried on long, firm stems, while they hold their colour well. Recommended. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- MADAME HENRI GUILLOT** (Mallerin, 1937), F.3.—Attractive blooms which open rather flat like a Camellia. The colour is cochineal carmine with a flesh pink reverse. Good healthy growth. Recommended. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- ANNA NEAGLE** (McGredy, 1937), F.2.—Bright currant red blooms of medium size. The colour so far has not been very attractive, while the growth is only moderate. A.H.M.Mts.P.
- COMTESSE DE CASTILLEJA** (Chambard, 1926), F.3.—Deep golden yellow, semi-double blooms of 15-20 petals. A good clean colour. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- AMI F. MAYERY** (Chambard, 1933), F.3.—Large semi-double, coppery scarlet blooms like a glorified Cuba. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- VAN ROSSEM'S JUBILEE** (Van Rossem, 1937), F.2.—Bright carmine lake flushed satiny pink of a particularly pleasing shade. A very rich colour but unfortunately the plants die back in this climate. A.H.M.Mts.P.
- GOLDENES MAINZ** (Kordes, 1933), F.3.—Golden yellow double blooms produced on moderate growth which is often somewhat straggly. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

We can also supply the following varieties:—Anni Jebens, Catalonia, Charles P. Kilham, Cuba, Dr. Vasquez, Eduard Schill, Feu Joseph Looymans, Fred. Walker, Golden Gleam, Jonkheer Mr. G. Sandberg, Katharine Pechtold, Madame Edouard Herriot, Orange Glory, Romance, Rosieriste Gaston Leveque, Senora Gari, Sylvia Leyva, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de Pierre Guillot, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson, Viktoria Adelheid.

It is many years since I first placed an order with you for roses on the recommendation of one of your satisfied customers and I'm pleased to say that all to whom I've recommended your service since have been excellent served.—F.C., Wollongong, 27/5/'40.

I am very pleased with the forty or so roses you sent to us last May. They are blooming beautifully this autumn and have grown into big bushes.—R.T.P., Narromine, 25/4/'40.

No doubt you will be pleased to know that all the dozen roses I bought from your firm last year were all up to standard and true to label and am still getting splendid blooms from same and looking forward to a real good show next season.—G.W.S., Rockdale, 26/4/'40.

Wood Ashes make for better foliage.

Climbing Roses

LARGE FLOWERING SECTION.

The varieties in this class are much more limited than the dwarf section, and, generally speaking, do not flower quite so freely, while some few sorts are spring blooming only. They differ in style of growth, some being rampant climbers quite capable of covering a wall up to 20 feet high; others, usually called "Pillar Roses," of more moderate growth, suitable for furnishing the supports of a pergola or archway. Except in a few instances, they do not flower the first year of planting, as all blooms are produced on the wood made the previous year.

For covering fences, arches, pergolas, walls, old trees and stumps, this large-flowered section is unsurpassed. The other sections listed are also useful for the same class of work, but will be described separately to prevent confusion. It is particularly important when ordering a climbing sport of a dwarf variety to distinctly write "Climbing" against the name, as there is no other way to distinguish it from its parent. Customers frequently experience disappointment in this respect by carelessness in ordering "Etoile de Hollande" and expecting a climber.

Climbing sports from Dwarf Varieties might be considered as freaks of Nature. They cannot be produced or controlled by human agency. When observed, these freak growths may often be propagated and the climbing habit is frequently reproduced in the young plants. On other occasions these sports or mutations refuse to perpetuate themselves, in spite of every attention.

Plants propagated from climbing sports often revert to dwarf growth, and no precaution on the part of the propagator can prevent such a happening. The best advice is to leave the plants lightly pruned as received from the nursery, and do not cut them back further at planting time.

PRICE, 1/6 EACH, 16/- DOZ. POSTAGE OR FREIGHT EXTRA.

The figures after the year of introduction refer to the habit of growth. (See page 11.)

CLIMBING ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (H.T.) (Leenders, 1931), F.5.—Dark reddish crimson, heavily perfumed flowers identical to the original. It is one of the very best climbers in the list. E.

CLIMBING SOUV. DE MADAME BOULLET (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1930), F.6.—There are quite a number of yellow climbing roses, but not one which really comes up to this variety for general all-round excellence. It is a vigorous grower, with clean foliage, and produces extremely long buds of rich deep cadmium yellow, opening into fairly full flowers with a rich tea scent. Particularly free flowering, and in our opinion, one of the most outstanding varieties. Highly recommended for all climates.

CLIMBING ROSE MARIE (H.T.) (Pacific Rose Co., 1927), F.6.—The peach pink colour is quite new in this section, while the shape of the blooms and rich sweet fragrance will ensure it a place in the very front rank of climbers. The growth is most vigorous with healthy foliage. Highly recommended as one of the very best. E.

CLIMBING PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER (H.T.) (Dixie Rose Nursery, 1931), F.6.—Large, semi-double flowers of gold, orange and red, varying considerably through the season. This is a particularly fine variety and a welcome addition to the strong growing climbers, but foliage is rather sparse. E.

CLIMBING SHOT SILK (H.T.) (Knight, 1931), F.6.—A new and welcome addition to the climbing section with variable coppery salmon pink blooms quite distinct from any other variety. The foliage is a rich glossy green, while the growth is vigorous and healthy. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING LORRAINE LEE (Hyb. Gig.) (McKay, 1932), F.6.—A most vigorous and healthy sport of the well-known dwarf. Exceptionally strong and free branching variety, with a profusion of semi-double, terra-cotta pink flowers. The foliage is leathery and disease resistant to a high degree, which makes an extra attraction on pergola or trellis. Blooms well into late autumn or winter long after most other climbers. Highly recommended. E.

BLACK BOY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1919), F.6.—Deep velvety crimson, shaded blackish maroon, and overlaying fiery scarlet. The richly fragrant blooms are large, semi-double, and are produced on long, stiff stems. In addition to extraordinary vigour, it has mildew-proof foliage and should be planted in a warm position. E.

CLIMBING TALISMAN (H.T.) (Dixie Rose Nursery, 1932), F.6.—A new shade in climbers where the rich coppery red, pink or gold blooms will be an acquisition.

Summer pruning should be lighter than Winter.

The colours are very variable, just as in the dwarf variety, while the climbing habit is only perpetuated in a percentage of those propagated. E.

CLIMBING MRS. DUNLOP BEST (H.T.) (Rosen, 1933), F.6.—Coppery apricot, semi-double blooms, with clean, healthy foliage and vigorous growth. E.

CLIMBING DAILY MAIL SCENTED (H.T.) (Archer, 1930), F.5.—Rich, deep crimson blooms of excellent shape and highly fragrant. The number of petals varies from 25 to 60 and on occasions perfect exhibition blooms have been produced on unforced plants. This is a free flowering variety, blooming well into autumn, on plants of vigorous to very vigorous growth, according to soil and locality. The foliage is somewhat liable to mildew in unfavourable seasons. One of the best red climbers to date. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (H.T.) (Easlea, 1917), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport, producing well shaped, salmon pink flowers like the original. One of the best. E.

MISS MARION MANIFOLD (H.T.) (Adamson, 1913), F.6.—Crimson scarlet, double blooms of 30-40 petals which keep their colour very well. Free flowering, fragrant and thoroughly recommended. E.

CLIMBING LADY SYLVIA (H.T.) (Stuart Low, 1933), F.6.—Blooms closely resemble Madame Butterfly, but are a consistently good shell pink colour and very fragrant. One of the best. E.

MERMAID (Hyb. of Rosa bracteata) (Paul, 1918), 6.—Single, sulphur yellow flowers, with deep amber stamens standing out prominently. Growth is good with healthy foliage, while the blooms are produced from late spring to autumn. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING GOLDEN DAWN (H.T.) (Armstrong, 1935), F.5.—There are two distinct sports at least of this variety, one from U.S.A. and the other from New South Wales. Both appear identical and show vigorous climbing growth, with yellow blooms as in the original. These will be welcome, particularly by exhibitors, as it is the invariable rule to find that better flowers are produced on climbing sports than on the dwarf form. E.

KITTY KININMONTH (Hyb. Gig.) (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A brilliant climbing rose producing huge semi-double decorative flowers, which are a bright carmine rose colour. The large flowers are freely produced all over the plant, on splendid stiff stems, which show them off to great advantage. It is spring blooming on young plants, but older specimens often bloom in autumn. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING MADAME SEGOND WEBER (H.T.) (Ardagh, 1911), 6.—Rosy salmon blooms very freely produced. Recommended as one of the very best. E.

CLIMBING COLUMBIA (H.T.) (Totty, 1923), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport of this popular variety. The flowers are identical in the rich pink colour, shape, fragrance and lasting qualities with those of the parent. Highly recommended. Sweet. E.

CLIMBING RED RADIANCE (H.T.) (Pacific Rose Co., 1927), F.6.—Cerise red, which is very telling under artificial light and particularly good in autumn and winter. E.

CLIMBING MEV. G. A. VAN ROSSEM (Pernt.) (Armstrong, 1934), F.5.—A distinct colour amongst climbers, with rich orange, apricot and yellow, variable blooms. The growth is fairly vigorous with good foliage. Recommended A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S.

MARGARET TURNBULL (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1931), 5.—Shapely, semi-double blooms of salmon flushed yellow. First-class cut flower with free, healthy growth. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Hicks, 1917), F.5.—Deep golden yellow, semi-double blooms, very freely produced on particularly healthy growth. Tea. E.

CLIMBING CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.) (Morse, 1920), F.5.—Deep velvety crimson of a particularly intense shade and easily the darkest rose in the list. The dwarf form is frequently rather indifferent in growth, but we recommend that a climber be purchased and pruned as a bush for best results. Sweet. E.

CLIMBING RADIANCE (H.T.) (H. J. Catt, 1928), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport producing carmine pink flowers in great profusion. A clean, healthy grower, and highly recommended. E.

CLIMBING OPHELIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1920), F.6.—Genuine climbing habit and producing even better flowers than the parent. The only climber in this colour, salmon flesh shaded yellow. Sweet. Recommended. E.

Cut Roses very early in the day.

- CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE (H.T.)** (Rosen, 1923), F.6.—Richly fragrant, carmine red double blooms produced on vigorous, healthy growth. Recommended. E.
- CLIMBING MADAME LOUIS LENS (H.T.)** (Lens, 1935), 6.—Extra long pointed double white blooms of high exhibition and garden standard. E.
- WAR PAINT (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1930), 6.—Large, shapely flowers of bright carmine rose, freely produced. They are very suitable for indoor decoration as the colour is very vivid under artificial light. The growth is vigorous and healthy. E.
- SACHSENGRUSS (Saxony's Greetings) (H.T.)** (Hozer & Klemm, 1912), 6.—Immense, shapely blooms of delicate pink shaded China rose. It is rather late flowering, but a fine exhibition variety when the date is suitable. It must not be over-forced or it will come too coarse. E.
- AMY JOHNSON (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1931), F.6.—A very vigorous grower with good foliage and sweetly scented flowers of a lovely shade of pink. It may be used for pillars or as a large bush. E.
- CLIMBING HADLEY (H.T.)** (Teschendorf, 1927), F.5.—Deep crimson double flowers which have a decided tendency to blue under certain conditions. The foliage is also liable to mildew, but in many districts it is a highly satisfactory variety. A.B.M.P.R.S.
- COUNTESS OF STRADBROKE (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1928), F.6.—Deep crimson, fragrant blooms of excellent shape and size. The growth is vigorous but the plant is not particularly free blooming as a rule. E.
- CLIMBING MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (T.)** (Pernet Ducher, 1922), 6.—A very vigorous, large, fairly full, snow white flower. This variety is very hardy and superior in every way to Climbing Niphetos. E.
- CLIMBING BETTY UPRICHARD (H.T.)** (Krause, 1936), F.6.—Rich, semi-double, coppery pink blooms on vigorous growth. A new colour in climbers. E.
- LADY GOWRIE (H.T.)** (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1938), F.5.—Perfectly formed double blooms of maize and champagne yellow produced on strong healthy growth. E.
- PAUL BUATOIS (H.T.)** (Buatois, 1931), F.6.—Attractive dark red fading to bright red, with a decided yellow base apparent in the open flower. The plant is a strong grower, with healthy foliage. Recommended. E.
- CLIMBING GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.)** (Hage, 1924), 5.—Medium sized, shapely golden yellow blooms, produced on long stems. Tea. E.
- CICELY LASCELLES (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1937), 5.—A pillar rose, well clad with foliage and carrying masses of semi-double pink flowers flushed salmon. It is a constant blooming variety, which has been thoroughly tried out at Glenara. E.
- CLIMBING GENERAL MACARTHUR (H.T.)** (H. Dickson, 1923), F.6.—Extra vigorous, climbing growth, producing large, double red flowers, which are inclined to blue under unfavourable conditions. Rich damask scent. E.
- CLIMBING VILLE DE PARIS (H.T.)** (Armstrong, 1935), 6.—Rich sunflower yellow semi-double blooms of splendid shape and colour. A welcome addition. E.
- SIRIUS (H.T.)** (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1939), F.6.—Refined blooms of deep cherry red with a lighter centre. The flowers are very fragrant with first-class exhibition and garden value. E.
- CLIMBING MRS. CHARLES J. BELL (H.T.)** (Thomasville Nurseries, 1929), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport, producing shell pink flowers similar to the dwarf. Very sweetly scented and a new colour in climbers. E.
- W. H. DUNALLAN (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1939), F.3.—Dazzling, fiery red blooms of 10-12 petals, produced on vigorous stems which carry healthy foliage. E.
- CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.)** (Knight, 1907), 6.—Another locally raised variety. The habit is most vigorous, almost too rampant, while the white flowers are identical to the parent. E.
- INDIAN SUMMER (H.T.)** (Howard & Smith, 1937), F.6.—Extremely large, double blooms of rich burnt orange streaked red, produced on long stems. The flowers are somewhat like President Herbert Hoover, but even richer in colour. E.
- CLIMBING K. A. VIKTORIA (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1897), 5 or 6.—White roses are scarce in both dwarfs and climbers, and this sort will be much appreciated where variety of colour is desired. It is a variable performer, in some instances only moderate, in others a rampant grower. Tea. E.
- MRS. PAUL J. HOWARD (H.T.)** (Howard & Smith, 1936), 6.—Richly fragrant, brilliant crimson semi-double blooms, freely produced on long stems. E.

Always advise if substitutes are acceptable.

- EDITOR STEWART (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1939), 5.—Intense crimson blooms of 10-12 large petals which keep their colour unusually well in hot weather. E.
- CLIMBING MRS. HENRY WINNETT (H.T.) (Bernaix, 1930), F.5.—Double red shapely blooms of good colour and rich fragrance. E.
- GOVERNOR PHILLIP (H.T.) (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1939), F.6.—Rich ruby red exhibition blooms which are flushed dark paeony red and are sometimes almost black. An improvement on George Dickson, as it has stronger stems and healthy foliage. Rich sweet scent. E.
- GUINEE (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1937), F.6.—An outstanding climber with large, semi-double, deep blackish red flowers with a velvety sheen, borne in small clusters of two or three together. The blooms are fully four inches across, are richly fragrant, and have elegantly waved petals. Highly recommended. E.
- ALLEN'S GOLDEN CLIMBER (H.T.) (Allen, 1933), F.6.—Long shapely buds, opening to rich yellow blooms with a pronounced tea fragrance. Recommended. E.
- CLIMBING SUNSTAR (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1925), 5.—Semi-double, deep orange and yellow, veined and splashed crimson and vermillion. Honey scent. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- ELEGANCE (H.T.) (Brownells, 1938), F.6.—Rich deep yellow, double blooms, darker than most others of this colour, and carried on stiff stems which are clothed with healthy foliage. E.
- CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Upton, 1909), 6.—A very vigorous sport from the firmly established favourite. The colour is deep flesh suffused light rose. E.
- NANCY HAYWARD (H.G.) (Alister Clark, 1937), 5.—A lovely single rich pink pillar rose which has been greatly admired whenever exhibited in Melbourne. Not only is it one of the most beautiful, but it is continuously flowering which is a definite gain in this class. E.
- CLIMBING MRS. W. T. SUMNER (H.T.) (Hazlewood, 1932), F.6.—Bunches of semi-double flowers of carmine shading to rose pink, and for decorative effect for exhibiting in that class they are most valuable. Free blooming, and to those who do not object to the semi-double, open type, it should prove a very satisfactory variety. Sweet scent. E.
- CLIMBING SUNBURST (H.T.) (Stuart Low, 1914), F.6.—Long, shapely buds, opening to semi-double, cadmium yellow blooms. A very fine variety. Tea. E.
- PRUDENCE (H.T.) (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1938), F.5.—Richly fragrant double blooms of neyron rose pink. The growth is very vigorous and thorny. E.
- CLIMBING ROSELANDIA (H.T.) (Lens, 1934), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport with rich yellow, shapely, semi-double blooms. E.
- JULIA COUNTESS OF DARTREY (H.T.) (Hall, 1927), 5.—Deep carmine pink, semi-double flowers, of refined shape and highly valued for exhibition purposes, particularly during the spring months. E.

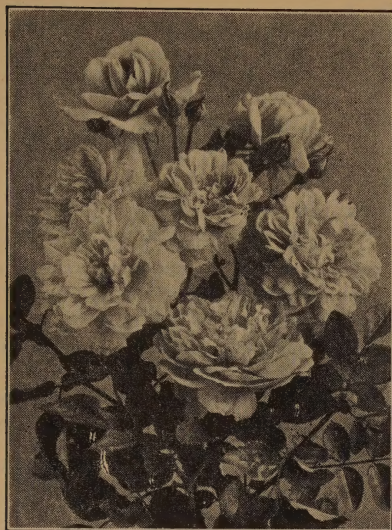
We can also supply the following varieties:—Clb. Comtesse de Labarthe, Clb. Dame Edith Helen, Clb. Frau Karl Druschki, Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. Irish Fireflame, Clb. Lord Charlemont, Clb. Madame Edouard Herriot, Clb. Madame Jules Grolez, Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Mrs. E. Pembroke Thom, Clb. Mrs. George Shawyer, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Clb. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Clb. W. E. Chaplin, Chaplin's Pink Climber, Cicely O'Rorke, Cloth of Gold, Easlea's Golden Rambler, Emily Rhodes, Everest, Flying Colours, Fortune's Yellow, Fragrant Pillar (Allen's), Gwendoline Collins, Janet Morrison, Jessie Clark, Lamarque, Marechal Niel, Noella Nabonnand, Nora Cunningham, Reve d'Or, Souv. de Leonie Viennot, W. A. Richardson, Zephirine Drouhin.

The roses I received from you last year are excellent and have made wonderful growth.—Mrs. E.M.G., Forbes, 19/6/'40.

I feel that I must write and let you know how my roses are progressing I got from you last season. I never had a single loss and all are a picture of health. In fact, the best I have ever had from any nursery previously, so that adds further laurels to those you already have from your numerous satisfied customers. — W.H.Z., Gin Gin, Q'ld., 24/4/'40.

Never manure at planting time.

Floribunda Roses



A new type of rose which has come into prominence in America and Europe in the last two or three years. It is intermediate between the Hybrid Tea and Polyantha classes, and as the name indicates, profusion and continuity of bloom (the result of healthy growth) are first essentials. So far no generally accepted definition has been framed, but it may be laid down that in addition to the qualities already named, varieties must be of vigorous bushy habit, with medium to large sized single or double blooms in large bunches and clear attractive colours. The main use of this class is for bedding in large masses of one kind; one instance is recorded of 10,000 plants of one variety being planted as one floral point in an overseas landscape. Suitable for all Australian climates. PRICE, 1/6 EACH, 14/- DOZEN. POST-AGE OR FREIGHT EXTRA.

- MEVROUW VAN STRAATEN VAN NES** (Leenders, 1933), 2.—Deep carmine with waved petals, produced in clusters of eight to ten. Called "Permanent Wave" in America, while in Europe it is shortened to "Van Nes".
- BABY CHATEAU** (Kordes, 1936), 3.—Semi-double, slightly fragrant blooms of deep velvety crimson. The colour is particularly brilliant but liable to burn in hot weather.
- ELSE POULSEN** (Poulsen, 1924), 3.—Semi-double rose pink flowers borne in clusters.
- DIANA ALLEN** (Alister Clark, 1939), 2.—Rosy pink shading to salmon flowers which resemble small carnations. A very attractive and unusual variety.
- KIRSTEN POULSEN** (Poulsen, 1924), 3.—Medium size single flowers of a beautiful bright scarlet, borne erect on strong stiff stems of upright growth.
- SALMON SPRAY** (Grant, 1923), 4.—Colour rich salmon pink, reverse of petals carmine, borne on sprays. Sweetly scented, and lasts well in water. The colour fades in spring and summer. Mildew-proof foliage.
- MADGE PRIOR** (Prior, 1934), 3.—Brilliant red with a white eye, produced in large clusters.
- FAIRY CLUSTER** (Archer, 1935), 3.—After the style of Dainty Bess but darker with single silvery pink blooms.
- MARY GUTHRIE** (Alister Clark, 1929), 3.—A new shade in single roses, large, heliotrope pink blooms produced in enormous clusters.
- MARJORIE PALMER** (Alister Clark, 1936), 3.—Really a Hybrid Wichuraiana with rosy pink, sweetly scented, double flowers, produced in large clusters.
- ROSENELFE** (Kordes, 1936), 3.—Double salmon pink blooms produced on upright growth which is clothed with light green glossy foliage.
- SNOWBANK** (Nicolas, 1937), 3.—Semi-double, white, carrying a blush tint when first opening. Free blooming habit and healthy growth.
- SPRINGTIME** (Howard & Smith, 1935), 3.—Semi-double, wild rose pink blooms with a white centre.
- IMPROVED LAFAYETTE** (Howard & Smith, 1935), 3.—Single red with a crimson suffusion. Vigorous, healthy growth and freedom of bloom.
- ANNE POULSEN** (Poulsen, 1935), 3.—Semi-double, scarlet crimson in large sprays of 10-15 blooms.
- JOAN ANDERSON**.—Came out as a sport from Mev. van Straaten van Nes, but appears to be a reversion to Else Poulsen.

Excellent for massing in one variety.

Dwarf Polyantha Roses



GLORIA MUNDI

Orleans Type

A class of Miniature Roses producing their flowers in clusters, almost continuously throughout the season. Their dwarf, compact habit of growth makes them specially desirable for massing, dwarf hedges, edges to beds, or planting in beds of standards. Suitable everywhere. PRICE, 1/6 EACH, 14/- DOZ. POSTAGE OR FREIGHT EXTRA.

- PAUL GRAMPPEL** (Kersbergen, 1930), 2.—Rich scarlet orange. Better than Gold-lachs and Golden Salmon Superior, which are therefore discarded. Highly recommended. Previously listed as Paul Crampel.
- GLORIA MUNDI** (de Ruiter, 1929), 2.—Double, orange scarlet, borne in clusters. Growth not quite as good as Orleans, but quite satisfactory. Highly recommended.
- SPARKLER** (de Ruiter, 1930), 2.—Sparkling brilliant red, lighter than Ideal and Marinus in colour. One of the best.
- CHATILLON ROSE** (Nonin, 1923), 2.—Bright pink semi-double flowers, very freely produced. A good variety.
- DOLLY VARDEN** (de Ruiter, 1930), 2.—Clear pink double flowers in large trusses, rather deeper than Orleans.
- MISS EDITH CAVELL** (Meiderwyk, 1917), 2.—A scarlet crimson sport from Orleans, possessing all the parent's qualities.
- ORLEANS** (Levasseur, 1909), 2.—Carmine suffused rose, white centre. A very free flowering variety, but the colour is inclined to get hard in hot weather.
- RUFUS** (Allen, 1925), 2.—Bright red with an occasional white stripe on the outer petals. One of the best.
- RUBY** (de Ruiter, 1932), 2.—Clear, glowing scarlet which keeps its colour well. This variety has proved very satisfactory in this climate.
- IDEAL** (Jan Spek, 1922), 2.—Beautiful dark crimson, at times scarlet. A sport from "Miss Edith Cavell," and in growth somewhat similar. Will burn slightly in very hot weather.
- GLOIRE DU MIDI** (de Ruiter, 1932), 2.—Orange pink, semi-double flowers, which hold their colour very well. It is brighter than Gloria Mundi and displays more pink than that variety. Recommended.
- MARINUS** (Kersbergen, 1929), 2.—A dark red after the style of Ideal but does not burn so readily.
- LOCARNO** (de Ruiter, 1926), 2.—A deep orange scarlet sport of "Orleans." A fine bedding or forcing sort. Good.
- CAMEO** (de Ruiter, 1932), 2.—Semi-double, salmon pink flowers in large clusters.

The descriptions strive to be fair to both Roses and planter.

JACQUES CARROY (Turbat, 1929), 2.—Carmine pink in clusters of 15 to 20. Free flowering habit and compact growth.

WHITE ORLEANS (Van der Bom, 1924), 2.—Pure white.

FRANC LEDDY (de Ruiter, 1927), 2.—Carmine lake in large trusses.

BRIGHT GLORY (), 2.—Reddish scarlet, flowering in large clusters.

MRS. THOS. HENDERSON (Alderton & Williams, 1930), 2.—Large heads of carmine pink, semi-double blooms with a white eye. Vigorous growth and very free flowering.

GOLDEN SALMON SUPERIOR.—See Paul Grampel.

GOLDLACHS.—See Paul Grampel.

I must thank you for the splendid rooted roses you sent along last week, already they are showing splendid form.—C.O.B., Warren, 28/4/'40.

Having been greatly satisfied with roses and shrubs sent from your firm in the past, I am looking forward to future results.—E.R.B., Cessnock, 17/4/'40.

The roses received from you are doing splendidly and have given intense pleasure to many.—R.L., North Essendon, Vict., 15/4/'40.

Roses in Pots



In late spring we generally have a limited selection of the very best dwarf and climbing roses well established in pots. They are invaluable for the late planter, for extreme cold climate districts, and for replacing failures or unsuitable varieties. They are planted while in full growth, and receive no check as when leaves have to be clipped and branches cut back. Owing to extra weight, it is not advisable to forward by post, but are eminently suited for despatch by passenger and goods trains. When ample notice is given (say, by July at latest) clients may have their rose orders potted up for delivery in October, November or December, and the lengthening of the planting season is greatly appreciated by many unable to plant at the regular time. PRICE, 1/9 EACH; 18/- PER DOZ.; £7 per 100, FREIGHT EXTRA.

Cecile Brunner Type

The varieties in this section are the perfectly shaped Miniature Roses, borne in small bunches, and especially useful for buttonholes, posies and other decorative work. They are not so suitable for bedding as the Orleans type, but should not be left out of any collection. Successful in all climates. PRICE, 1/6 EACH, 14/- DOZ. POSTAGE OR FREIGHT EXTRA.



CECILE BRUNNER (Ducher, 1880), 1.—Delicate salmon pink, with coppery centre.
ETOILE LUISANTE (Turbat, 1918), 2.—Coral and carmine, base golden yellow.
PERLE D'OR (Dubreuil, 1884), 2.—Nankeen yellow with orange centre.
TIP TOP (Lambert, 1909), 1.—Cerise with yellow base. A gem.
GEORGE ELGER (Turbat, 1913), 2.—Golden yellow, passing to clear yellow.
BABY ALBERIC (Chaplin, 1932), 1.—Perfectly shaped, miniature, double white blooms, shading to lemon yellow in centre.

Miscellaneous Sorts

In this list the varieties are of very varied shape of flowers and habits of growth, and while splendid effects may be gained by massing one sort, it is very inadvisable to mix varieties unless perfectly certain the styles and habits will harmonise. May be planted anywhere. PRICE, 1/6 EACH, 14/- DOZ. POSTAGE OR FREIGHT EXTRA.



SALMON SPRAY.

ORANGE TRIUMPH (Kordes, 1937), 3.—Small, semi-double salmon-red flowers with orange shadings freely produced in clusters. During the summer months the reds shades are dominant but in the cooler weather more of an orange suffusion is apparent. This is an outstanding introduction which sets a new

Plant whole beds of your favourites.

standard of healthy foliage, growth and freedom of bloom. Large heads have been counted carrying one hundred or more individual blossoms up to 1½ in. across. On account of its pronounced disease resistance and general all-round quality, Orange Triumph promises to supersede the Orleans type.

LADY READING (Van Kleef, 1921), 3.—A red sport from Ellen Poulsen combining all the qualities of the parent with a richer colour.

ELLEN POULSEN (Poulsen, 1911), 3.—Brilliant pink; large, fairly full, sweetly scented.

MAMAN TURBAT (Turbat, 1911), 2.—China rose, shaded peach. This is a very beautiful variety.

LADY BRISBANE (China) (Plantier, 1834), 3.—Known under various names such as *Rosa indica*, *Cramoisi Superieur* and *Crimson Monthly*. Makes a good everblooming hedge.

KAREN POULSEN (Poulsen, 1932), 2.—A very vivid, brilliant scarlet variety. The flowers are quite single, carrying five petals, while there is no white eye usual with varieties of this type. Recommended.

BORDERER (Alister Clark, 1918), 1.—Pink, copper and amber colours, very free flowering and splendid foliage. Dwarf growing and particularly well named.

POULSEN'S YELLOW (Poulsen, 1938), 3.—Rich orange yellow buds opening to semi-double, clear yellow flowers which fade to white.

BRITANNIA (The Burbage Nurseries, 1929), 2.—Rich crimson with white centre and yellow stamens. It might justly be described as a dwarf *Hiawatha*. Growth vigorous and erect, foliage bright green.

YVONNE RABIER (Gouchalt & Turbat, 1911), 2.—Pure white, semi-double.

MRS. R. M. FINCH (Finch, 1911), 3.—An attractive seedling from Orleans Rose, producing large rosy pink trusses continuously through the season.

MUSETTE (Tantau, 1936), 2.—Semi-double, large, glowing red flowers with about ten fringed petals.

GOLDEN POLY (Leenders, 1935), 2.—Buds cadmium yellow with red stripes, opening to buttercup yellow flowers which fade to yellowish white.

ALICE AMOS (Jan Spek, 1922), 2.—Single flowers of a beautiful cherry pink with white eye, borne in large trusses. Growth strong. A dwarf American Pillar. Highly recommended for beds and low hedges.

SWANTJE (Tantau, 1936), 2.—Very large, double flowers of white with a yellowish glimmer, having the fragrance of a wild rose.

We can also supply the following varieties:—*Agnes Kruse*, *Betty Prior*, *Diana*, *Gartendirektor Otto Linne*, *Hythe Cluster*, *Leonie Lamesch*, *Snowball*, *Topaz*, *Valerie*.

I would like to say how pleased I have been with the results I obtained from the roses which I purchased directly from your nursery last season. This is not considered a good rose growing district, but the results obtained from your plants have encouraged me to make further plantings this season.—H.O.A., Katoomba, 1/4/'40.

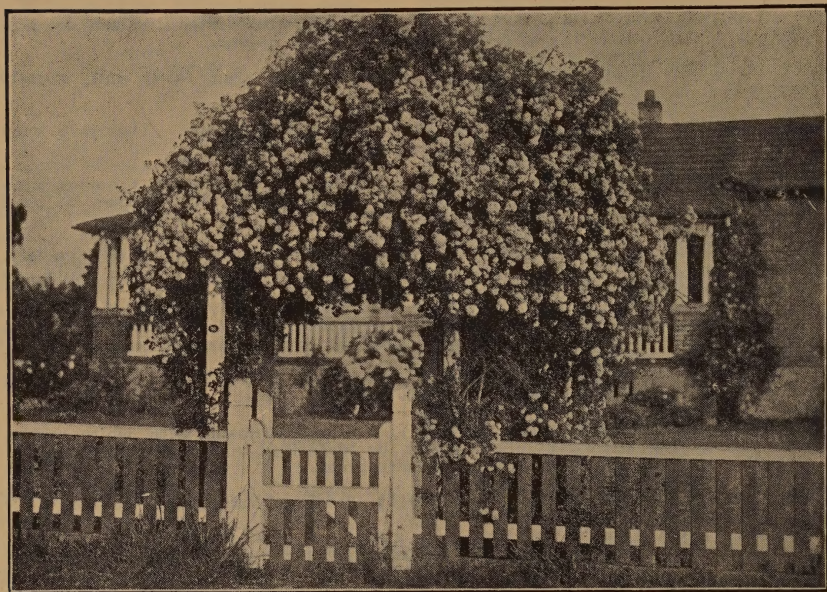
The roses purchased from you last year have been most satisfactory.—C.O.B., Warren, 15/4/'40.

We have had splendid results from our previous purchases from you.—Mrs. J.H., Turramurra, 17/5/'40.

The roses and shrubs I purchased from you last year are all growing and flowering well and I did not lose one plant.—G.R.M., Taree, 2/4/'40.

Crimson Glory and Rouge Mallerin are better Red Roses.

Wichuraiana Class



Named after the celebrated botanist, Wichura, who accompanied the German Expedition to China and Japan in 1859-61.

The varieties in this section are all climbers, and are particularly suitable for rockeries, sloping banks, old stumps, pillars, pergolas, or arches. Their long canes are very flexible, and they conform to the shape of the object covered much better than the Climbing Multiflora types. Most of the varieties have small, very shiny foliage and large clusters of small to medium flowers in spring. PRICE, 1/6 EACH, 14/- DOZ. POSTAGE OR FREIGHT EXTRA.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER (Paul, 1916), 5.—Vivid scarlet, shaded bright crimson; medium-size, semi-double blooms. A particularly bright colour.

BLOOMFIELD COURAGE (Thomas, 1932), 6.—Bright crimson single flowers with a white centre and produced in bunches. Fine disease-resisting foliage, and altogether the best red Wichuraiana yet sent out.

BLAZE (Jackson & Perkins, 1933), 6.—In this country mature plants of Paul's Scarlet Climber bloom in summer and autumn as well as the main spring crop. Blaze is almost identical in flower, and so far no improvement on Paul's Scarlet Climber is evident.

AMERICAN PILLAR (Van Fleet, 1902), 6.—Single pink flowers with a clear white eye, produced in huge clusters.

HEART OF GOLD (Van Fleet, 1924), 6.—Rich crimson single flowers with white centre, but showing a cluster of yellow stamens, which accounts for the name. The blooms are often three inches across, and are freely produced in spring. Foliage good. Highly recommended.

CHERUB (Alistair Clark, 1923), 6.—Good foliage and well formed salmon pink flowers also produced in autumn.

ROMEO (Easlea, 1919), 6.—Double deep red, of perfect form and excellent for buttonholes and florists' work.

Each Rose should earn its place in your garden.

EXCELSA (Walsh, 1908), 6.—Double, bright scarlet flowers, produced in clusters. Much more satisfactory than Crimson Rambler, as it does not mildew as a rule.

EMILY GRAY (B. R. Cant, 1918), 6.—Golden yellow, double flowers with attractive glossy foliage.

NEW DAWN (Somerset Rose Nurseries, 1930), 6.—A pale pink sport from Dr. W. van Fleet possessing all the qualities of that variety.

MRS. ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES (H.W.) (Brownell, 1933), 6.—Large, fragrant, golden yellow blooms on long stems. This is the best and largest yellow in the Hybrid Wichuraiana class, but so far it appears to be only spring flowering.

JULES CLOSON (Op. de Beeck Fils, 1935), 6.—A dark red sport of Excelsa but flowers are more double.

SANDERS WHITE (Sander, 1912), 6.—A very fine double variety. The best white.

DR. W. VAN FLEET (Van Fleet, 1910), 6.—A very fine, large flowered, semi-double, light pink variety.

DOROTHY PERKINS (Perkins, 1902), 6.—Rich, soft rose, produced in large clusters. Mildews badly.

ALBERTINE (Barbier, 1921), 6.—Salmon pink, with copper shades. Flowers are double and are freely produced in the Spring.

We can also supply the following varieties:—Bushfire, Hiawatha, Jacotte, Lady Gay, Refresher, Shower of Gold, Silver Moon.



Climbing Multi-flora or Rambling Roses, Etc.

These are mainly spring or early summer blooming sorts only. They have a stiffer habit of growth, and, as a class, are much more liable to mildew and black spot than the Wichuraianas, and must therefore give way to the better foliaged kinds. Suitable in all climates. PRICE, 1/6 EACH, 14/- DOZ. POSTAGE OR FREIGHT EXTRA.

CLIMBING ORLEANS.

CLIMBING CECILE BRUNNER (Ardagh), 6.—A strong, vigorous grower, blooming profusely and often producing sprays with 70 or 80 coppery pink flowers on one branch. Excellent for hedge.

TAUSENDSCHON (Thousand Beauties) (Schmidt, 1906), 5.—Large trusses of carmine pink blooms with a white eye.

Don't waste time and room over indifferent varieties.

HAMBURG (Kordes, 1935), 5.—Clusters of fiery scarlet blooms of eight to ten petals, freely produced through the season. This variety is a new departure and is intermediate between a tall shrub and a climber.

MRS. F. W. FLIGHT (Cutbush, 1907), 6.—Lovely pink, with white centre; semi-double and fair size, produced in enormous trusses.

VEILCHENBLAU (Violet Blue) (Schmidt, 1908), 5.—Seedling from Crimson Rambler; lilac to bluish purple blooms produced in trusses.

CORNELIA (Hybrid Musk) (Pemberton, 1924), 5.—Pink flushed yellow blooms in clusters, produced through the year. Shrubby or climbing habit of growth with disease resistant foliage.

PROSPERITY (Hybrid Musk) (Pemberton, 1919), 6.—White, tinted pink flowers produced on extra large clusters. Blooms well into autumn.

CLIMBING PAUL GRAMEL (Appleton, 1934), 5.—A climbing sport of the dwarf form with identical scarlet orange blooms.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—See Excelsa in previous section.

Moss Roses

This section thrives best in the colder districts; about Sydney they bloom only in the spring. Most of them are beautifully mossed and very attractive. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.; postage extra.

CAPTAIN BASROGER, 3.—Crimson.

CRESTED MOSS, 3.—Pink.

WHITE BATH (Salter, 1810), 3.—Pure white, large and full.

Botanical Species and Varieties

1/6 each; 16/- dozen; postage extra.

THE CHEROKEE ROSE (*Rosa laevigata*).

SINICA ALBA, 5.—Large, pure white, single flowers and bright, shining foliage.

A strong climber, or may be grown as a large bush.

SINICA ANEMONE (Schmidt, 1895), 5.—Silvery pink, single blooms, shaded with rose. A very beautiful climbing variety, flowering freely when two or more years old. Garden origin.

BANKSIAN ROSES.

In China the root bark of these roses is collected for dyeing and strengthening fish nets, and it is claimed it renders the net invisible to fish.

BANKSIA ALBA (Kerr, 1807), 6.—Pure white, small sweet scented flowers in bunches.

BANKSIA LUTEA (Damper, 1823), 6.—Similar to above, but yellow.

BANKSIA FORTUNEI (Fortune, 1850), 6.—Pure white, large flowers, quite distinct from *B. alba*.

OTHER BOTANICAL SPECIES.

Recommended for large gardens only, or for hybridists in search of new types.

AUSTRIAN COPPER, 4.

PERSIAN YELLOW, 2.

ROSA BRUNONII, 6.

ROSA DAMASCENA, 4.

ROSA DAMASCENA, Professeur Emile Perrot, 4.

ROSA DAVIDII, 5.

ROSA GIGANTEA, 6.

ROSA MICROPHYLLA, 3.

ROSA MOYESII, 4.

ROSA RUGOSA HANSA, 4.

Hitch your waggon to a star — "Better Roses".

Standard Roses

Special attention is drawn to the fact that only 30 inch stems will be available in future. PRICE, 3/6 EACH, 39/- DOZ. FREIGHT EXTRA.

Alois Jirasek.
Ambassador.
Angele Pernet
Barcelona.
Beatrice MacGregor.
Better Times.
Betty Uprichard.
Cathrine Kordes.
Chaplin's Triumph.
Chieftain
Christopher Stone
Columbia.
Comtesse Vandal.
Condesa de Sastago.
Contrast
Crimson Glory.
Cynthia
Daily Mail Scented.
Dainty Bess.
Dame Edith Helen.
David McKee
Editor McFarland.
E. G. Hill.
Elite.
Eliz. of York.
Elli Knab.
E. N. Perkins
Evert van Dyk.
Fackel
Faience.
Fascination.
Federico Casas.
Frau Karl Druschki.
Fritz Hoger
Gaiety.
General MacArthur.
Gipsy Lass
Girona
Golden Dawn.
Golden Ophelia.
Golden State
Granat
Grenoble.
Hadley.
Heather Paton.
Heinrich Wendland.
Hugo Roller
Imperial Potentate
Irish Fireflame.
J. C. Thornton.
J. H. Bruce
Joyous Cavalier.
Julien Potin
K. A. Viktoria.
Kathleen Kennedy
Korovo.
Lady Cahn

Lady Hillingdon.
Lady Huntingfield.
Lady Sylvia
La Parisienne.
Laurent Carle.
Lemania

Madame Jules
Bouche
Madame Nicolas
Aussel.
Madame Pierre S. du
Pont

Molly S. Crawford
Mrs. Bryce Allan
Mrs. Dunlop Best.
Mrs. George
Shawyer.
Mrs. Georgia Chobe
Mrs. Harold
Brocklebank.
Mrs. Herbert
Stevens.
Mrs. Verschuren.
Mrs. W. E. Lenon
Ninon Vallin.
Numa Fey
Oliver Mee.
Ophelia.
Palacky
Patrick Anderson
Picture.
Poinsettia
Pres. Hoover.
Pres. Macia.
Radiance.
Red Radiance.
Rev. F. Page
Roberts.
Rex Anderson
Roselandia
Rose Marie.
Rotary Lyon.
Rouge Mallerin.
S. & M. Perrier.
Shot Silk.
Signora Piero
Puricelli.
Silver Jubilee.
Sir Henry Segrave.
Sunlit
Sunny South.
Souv. de Denier van
der Gon.
Souv. de G. Pernet
Souvenir de Madame
Boulet.
Souv. of Stella
Gray.
Talisman.
Texas Centennial
The Doctor
Una Wallace.
Victoria Harrington.
Ville de Paris.
Ville de Saverne
Walter Bentley
Warrawee.
White Ensign.
William Moore.
William Orr.



Leontine Contenot.
Lise Palais
Lleida.
Lorraine Lee.
Luis Brinas.
Madame Abel
Chatenay.
Madame Bollaert
Madame Butterfly.
Madame Cochet
Cochet.
Madame Edouard
Herriot.
Madame H. Guillot

Madame Segond
Weber.
Madge Whip
Malar Ros.
Margaret McGredy.
Mary Hart.
Matador.
Max Krause
Mayfair
McGredy's Ivory
McGredy's Peach
McGredy's Scarlet.
McGredy's Yellow.
Mev. G. A. van
Rossem

Always place the stakes on the Northern side. This provides protection from sunburn.

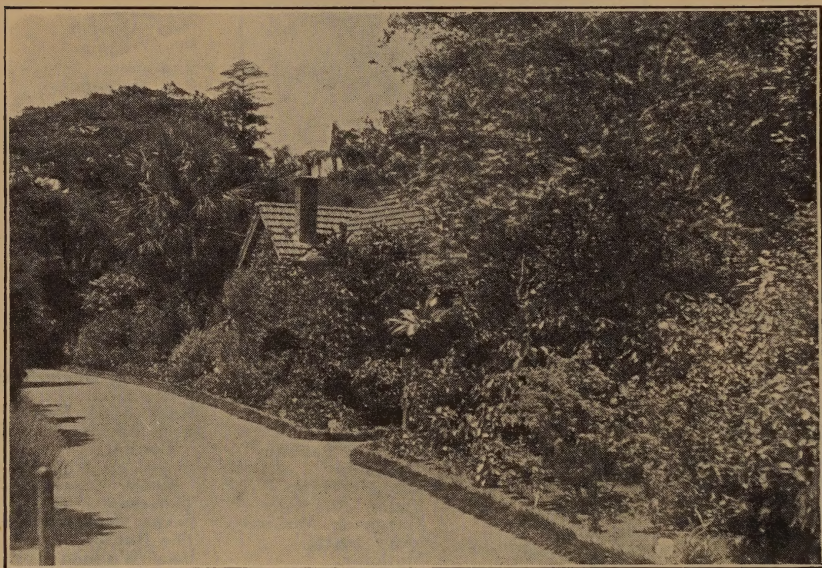
The roses arrived in good order and have all struck and have good shoots on them.—S.M., Collarenebri, 29/4/'40.

Etoile de Hollande rarely makes a good standard.

BETTER TREES

AND BETTER SHRUBS

This is an age of specialisation, and Nursery Craft and Horticulture have both benefited by an intensive study of each branch of the Art. Many years of experiment have shown that certain plants give best results when propagated in a special way. For example, some varieties do best when raised from seed; others would not reproduce true by such a method and must be increased either by cuttings or layers; still others are improved and the length of time required before flowering reduced by grafting on approved stocks. Some plants do best in sun, others in shade; some love lime, which readily kills other species. All plants, however, have one need in common, namely, an intelligent understanding of the conditions and climates in which each may be expected to be a success. In the past many



failures have been recorded because tender, tropical subjects have been planted in cold, frosty districts, quite beyond the scope of a plant's natural adaptability.

In support of our claim to "Better Trees and Shrubs," all our stock is propagated by the best method for each variety. Where special positions or conditions are required, each line is given expert attention, while the greatest care is used to ensure that the potting soil is free from noxious or troublesome weeds such as Oxalis, Onion Weed, Nut Grass, etc. In many gardens never ending trouble has been introduced by the purchase of plants which contained seeds or roots of plant pests. To prevent trouble and loss to our clients, all soil used in this way is carefully selected, and in many instances, is steam sterilised to prevent the possible spread of weed growths.

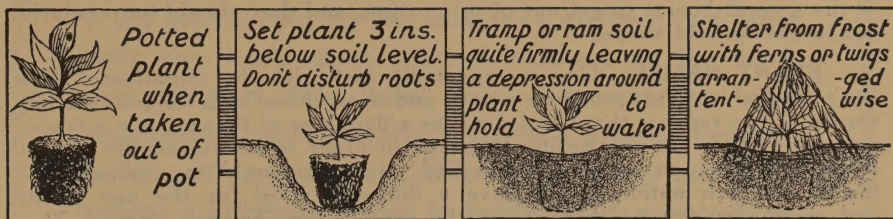
Our experience is always at your service.

Extensive visits have been paid to other States, and a special study has been made of the suitability of many varieties to different climatic conditions. This experience is embodied in each catalogue as far as possible, but wherever any doubt exists, this knowledge is available as a free service to our clients on application.

PRICES.—Each plant is priced as at the Nursery, and on small consignments the catalogue rate will be charged. Except in the case of advanced plants, packing is free, but freight or postage is always additional. On large purchases, reductions for quantities are made according to the numbers ordered. Six plants or more of one kind taken in one consignment are charged at the dozen rate, while fifty or more of one variety sent in one order qualify for the hundred rate. Large orders of assorted numbers are also invoiced at somewhat reduced rates according to the size of the consignment. Clients may always get a definite quotation, either freight paid or freight forward, by sending the list of names and quantities required.

DESCRIPTIONS.—A very great deal of investigation has been carried out in order to ensure that growers may be able to select the plants most suited for their particular climates. The dominating factors, generally speaking, are frost and heat. In a few instances, with plants like Azaleas and Rhododendrons, the soil must be free from lime and artificial manures. A careful study of the various climates, as described, will soon show the particular possibilities of each garden or portion of a garden. For instance, the letters after a description giving the key to the climates, also indicate by their omissions the conditions to avoid. Thus a variety marked A. B. M. P. S., means the plant can survive the moist heat of Brisbane, the dry heat and cold of Adelaide or Melbourne, but is unsatisfactory or will not live at all in the greater cold of Hobart. Those sorts marked H. Mts. require the cold winter conditions obtaining in those districts and will not thrive where mild winters prevail. Contrary to these might be mentioned some sorts of Hibiscus which delight in the moist, even and high temperature of B. & S., but yet are quite unsuitable for the hotter but drier conditions of A., as this dry atmosphere nearly always carries with it cool or cold nights. Where there is any difficulty in determining what to plant, we will, on receipt of full particulars of situation, soil, frost, rainfall, wind, etc., make out a list of suitable varieties for individual positions. It is always advisable to mention what class of plants or trees do well, such as "Cold enough for Cherries," "Oranges thrive," "Tender annuals flower right through winter uncut by frost," etc.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.



(1) **PLANTS FROM POTS.**—There is a prevalent idea that all plants grown in pots should have the roots disentangled when being planted. Most emphatically we state that this is a frequent cause of failure, as very many plants resent disturbance of this nature. Leave the ball of soil intact, placing it about three inches lower than the surface of the prepared hole, then fill in fine soil and tramp quite firm. Stake, tie, and water

If the variety desired is not listed write for details.

well, and cover with a loose surface of dry soil after the water has soaked away. A mulching of dry leaves or grass will prevent evaporation, and a few ferns or twigs stuck in the ground will shade the stems against sunburn in summer planting, and provide a protection against frost when the work is done in winter. This precaution should never be omitted with evergreen plants. All tender evergreens should be planted when the ground is warm and moist, preferably in early autumn or late spring. When planted at this time and protected from frost through the first winter many plants may be acclimatised and successfully grown which otherwise would succumb to the first heavy frost if planted in the cool weather.

It has been found necessary to stress the fact that, when planting, plants **MUST BE TAKEN OUT OF THE PAPER POTS** in which they are despatched. In a number of cases we have found that clients have planted pot and all and as the paper is heavily waterproofed, it prevents moisture from the surrounding soil reaching the roots. Failure in such cases is certain.

(2) PLANTS FROM THE OPEN GROUND (generally deciduous trees and shrubs) should have any bruised roots removed by a clean cut, and planted at the same depth as in the Nursery. Firm planting is absolutely essential, and one good watering should be given as an extra means of settling the soil well round the roots.

PRUNING.—This is a most important work in connection with shrubs and also certain kinds of trees, and by its omission many plants are frequently spoilt. The pruning induces a much better shape, and tends to make the plant more floriferous, thus increasing the decorative value in the garden. When pruning for shape, trees which have an upright habit of growth should not have the leading shoot touched in any way, but the pruning should be confined to keeping the lateral branches in proper proportion to the rest of the tree. Where it is desired to make a low spreading plant, all upright shoots should be cut back regularly, which induces side growth, and the plant will gradually assume the desired circular form of head. With shrubs the golden rule is to **prune after flowering**, as by this means the following crop of bloom is safeguarded. Some plants which produce their flowers on the end of the current season's growth, such as Cassias, Lagerstroemias, and Poinsettias, are best pruned in winter to the main stem, after the method of pruning grapes. It must be noted, however, that Hydrangeas must be cut **early** in autumn and Poinsettias **after** the flowering at the end of the winter months. The non-flowering shrubs should be pruned back as soon as the growth begins to get out of proportion, and they should be regularly cut to the desired shape.

PLANT NAMES.—One is repeatedly met with the impatient "Why can't they give plants common names and drop those long tongue-twisting words." The reply is that Gardening, as a daughter of Botany, is a science, and must needs use a scientific language in order to be universally understood. If common names were relied on there would be endless confusion, as each nation would have a different word for the one plant, and some even two or three, as in the case of the "English May." This name is applied in different districts in England to *Crataegus*, *Spirea* and *Viburnum*. A peculiar case of common names being inadvisable is shown in "Cape Gooseberry." This plant is not a gooseberry, and comes, not from South Africa, but from Peru.

The better way is to reveal the origin of each botanical term and show the many interesting and instructive meanings.

With a few exceptions, pruning after flowering is the rule.

TIME OF FLOWERING.—In response to many requests, we are indicating the main seasons of flowering for the various trees and shrubs mentioned in this list. Owing to the great diversity of climate, it is not possible to state any one month, as a tree which flowers in November in Sydney may not possibly be in bloom until January in a mountain climate. Growers should, however, be able to get some idea as to the contrasts which will appear in the garden from the flowering times indicated.

VARIETIES ARE LEGION.—The old idea of a Nursery was a place where any plant might be bought; but this collecting of varieties is strictly the work of a Botanic Garden. Since the advent of Industrial Courts and high wages, it is incumbent on nurseries generally to reduce varieties to a minimum and grow only the very best sorts. Further, by specialising in one or two directions it is possible to improve the quality, properly maintain the stock of proved varieties, and ensure that novelties of excellence are procured at the earliest possible date.

Carnations, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Ferns, House Palms, Fruit Trees, etc., are not grown by us, but will be procured from reliable sources at current prices, if desired.

WARNING.

Suburban and country clients in New South Wales are warned against the activities of certain individuals who travel from door to door posing as representatives of this company, or members of the family. Reports have been received that they offer for sale plants of worthless or injurious nature, under various plant names.

All plants sold by our company carry a red label with the firm's name printed in black on the back, and without this label none are genuine. Our accredited representatives carry a printed business card, and no money should be paid to any individual unless a printed receipt is tendered in acknowledgment.

HAZLEWOOD BROS. PTY. LTD.

SPECIAL ITEMS

This list is not confined to new trees or plants, but is written to draw attention, also, to the worth-while varieties which are not receiving the attention due to their worth. Each year we import novelties from many different countries and are testing out scores of varieties to determine their suitability to Australian climates and their value to gardeners generally. The experience gained in this respect is always at the call of our clients and we will gladly comment on any variety when desired. FREIGHT or POSTAGE is additional to all prices in this catalogue.

E—Evergreen. D—Deciduous, while the approximate height in feet at maturity follows.

ANGOPHORA BAKERI, E.20.—A graceful foliage tree native of the Sydney district where it is often called the "Small Leaved Apple". Suitable for pure sandy soils or street planting. B.R.S. 2/- each.

AZALEA ALBERT ELIZABETH.—This is the most outstanding Azalea introduced for very many years and one which may truly be classed as sensational. The large, broad petals are waved and fluted in an unusual manner, while the colouring, rich carmine rose margining a white zone, is totally different to any other sort. The plant is a vigorous grower and very free blooming. Visitors to the nursery have been unanimous in their verdict as to its beauty and distinctiveness. Very highly recommended. 7/6 and 10/6 each.

BOUGAINVILLEA.—In recent years several very fine varieties of Bougainvillea have been tested and the following are the pick of quite a long list. The last two varieties, together with Bougainvillea rosea, have been raised in Queensland and in these improved kinds a valuable contribution has been made to the world's floriculture. B.R.S.

Louis Wathen, E.—A tango coloured sport from Mrs. Butt with the same distinctive foliage. 5/- each.

Traillii Improved, E.—This is a real gem and the best evergreen, summer flowering variety. It is very productive and by regular pruning can be used as a shrub. It is a big improvement on the old purple variety. 3/6 each.

Turley's Special E.—An exquisite novelty with cherry red blooms quite distinct from any of the older sorts. 3/6 each.

CASSIA BREWSTERI, E.30.—A small, handsome tree from the North Coast, producing yellow flowers in long slender racemes. B.R.S. 2/6 each.

DURANTA ELLISIA ALBA, E.8.—A vast improvement over the ordinary white flowered Duranta in that the clusters of flowers are much larger, and whether in bloom or berry the decorative effect is greatly enhanced. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6 each.

FAGUS SYLVATICA ATROPURPUREA RIVERSII, D.20.—A richly coloured, broad leaved form of the Purple Beech. These are grafted plants which would be suitable for the mountain districts. H.M.Mts. Trees 4ft. high, 15/- each.

GLOCHIDION FERDINANDII, E.30.—A native tree from the New South Wales coastal areas where it is commonly known as "Cheese Tree". It has been used with considerable success for street planting, particularly in light sandy soils. B.R.S. 2/- each.

HIBISCUS.—The evergreen type of Hibiscus is represented in Sydney gardens by quite a wide range of colours, but the five varieties now introduced may be considered as better and different to any existing sorts. They are the pick of a large number of seedlings, many of which came from tropical climates, but those we list have been tested out as hardy as the other sorts now grown in Sydney and Brisbane climates. B.R.S. 3/6 each.

Dawn, E.6.—Flesh pink with dark eye.

D. J. O'Brien, E.6.—Reddish apricot outer petals shading to coppery salmon; inner petals salmon buff. The colour effect is enhanced by a central, irregular, shining scarlet crimson glow extending some distance from the base of each petal. The colour deepens to orange as the flowers age.

Fireglow, E.6.—Rich vivid scarlet lightly flushed orange.

Pink Lustre, E.6.—Deep salmon vieux-rose with a red eye.

Rosalie, E.6.—Begonia pink with silvery veinings. Small, dark eye.

HYDRANGEAS, NEW VARIETIES.—The following sorts have been selected from a long list as being the best of the newer kinds. There is no fixed colour in Hydrangeas with the exception of white, and the shades will vary according to the soils in which they are planted. It is quite a common occurrence to

Never disturb the roots of plants from pots.

have mauve, red and blue flowers on the plant at the same time. A.B.M.P.R.S. Summer. 2/6 each.

Altona (fringed).
Aukamm (fringed).
Carmen (fringed).
Europa (fringed).
Heinrich Seidel (fringed).
Holstein.
Westfalen.

Special attention is drawn to the fact that fringed petalled sorts will occasionally produce blooms with plain edges.

JASMINUM AZORICUM, E.—A vigorous climber from Madeira with white fragrant flowers produced in summer and autumn. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

JASMINUM TORTUOSUM, E.—A fine white flowered, scented, climbing variety from South Africa where it is very highly esteemed. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6 each.

LAGERSTROEMIA NEWMANII, D.12.—A fine light pink coloured variety raised in Western Australia. It is quite a different shade to any of the others already in commerce and will be sure to prove popular once it is known. A.B.M.P.R.S. 3/6 each.

MURRAYA PANICULATA, E.8.—A form of *M. exotica* but more vigorous in growth and with slightly larger white flowers. Suitable for specimen shrubs or hedge purposes. B.R.S. 2/- each.

MUSSAENDA ERYTHROPHYLLA, E.4.—A tender shrub from the tropics, producing rich red bracts altogether distinct from the well-known white form *M. frondosa*. It will not stand frost and is only suited for B. & R. climates or growing in a heated glass-house in colder districts. An outstanding acquisition. 7/6 each.

NYSSA SYLVATICA, D.50.—A native of North America where it is known as "Tupelo". It is remarkable for the brilliant red and yellow of its autumn foliage and is particularly suitable for damp situations. H.M.Mts.S. 7/6 each.

PASSIFLORA RACEMOSA PRINCEPS, E.—The best of all the flowering Passion Fruit with racemes of scarlet blooms often ten to twelve inches long. A very rare and beautiful variety. A.B.M.P.R.S. 3/6 each.

PHOTINIA GLABRA ROBUSTA, E.20.—A particularly vigorous form raised from seed in our own nursery and promising to be extremely valuable for specimens, tall hedges and street planting. The leaves are larger than the normal type, while growth is much more vigorous. Every new shoot displays a wealth of intense crimson foliage which fades to green later on and this is repeated several times through the growing season. A.H.M.P.R.S. 3/6 each.

PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA, KOSTER'S VARIETY, E.—An outstanding form of the Blue Spruce which is greatly in demand in Europe and America, but so far is almost unknown in this country. The colour of the whole plant is a clear, silvery blue, and combined with its symmetrical habit, would form a dominating feature in any landscape, but particularly when backed by darker masses. The plants offered are grafted specimens several years old. H.M.Mts.S. 35/- to 50/- each.

PISTACIA CHINENSIS, D.25.—A native of Central China, grown for its richly coloured autumn foliage. It is one of the most outstanding trees for this purpose and in normal seasons the colour rivals that of the poisonous *Rhus succedanea*. The *Pistacia*, however, is altogether free of any injurious effects and may be planted with every confidence by those who have suffered from *Rhus* poisoning. In China the young shoots and leaves are cooked and eaten by the natives. The greatest difficulty has been experienced in working up a stock of this variety as seed was impossible to import. As the male and female flowers are produced on separate trees, it was necessary to plant out a batch and wait until they bloomed before local seed was possible. A particularly fine stock has been raised from seed saved on this nursery and future requirements appear to be now assured. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Small plants only. 2/6 each.

PYRACANTHA FORMOSANA, E.8.—Small berries of the crenulata type but fruiting later and at their best in late autumn when flowers are scarce. A strong grower and harder than the type. Available in red or yellow forms. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

RHUS COTINUS FOLIUS PURPUREUS, D.10.—A particularly beautiful shrub carrying purplish or wine coloured foliage from spring to autumn. Requires regular winter pruning for best results. H.M.Mts.S. 7/6 each.

SCHINUS TEREBINTHIFOLIUS, E.30.—A close relative of the ordinary Pepper Tree, but native of Brazil. It has comparatively broad foliage and is particularly suited to hot, dry, inland districts. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

SCOLOPIA BROWNII, E.20.—A particularly beautiful native foliage tree suitable for specimens or hedges. The glossy green leaves are a most attractive colour, while the dense growth sets them off to best advantage. B.R.S. 3/6 each.

"The garden should be the best room in the house."

TREES AND SHRUBS

GENERAL LIST.



Jacaranda mimosifolia.

Following the botanic name will in most cases be found the translation or meaning of the word in brackets. Where a common name is in general use this is next indicated. Cultural or other descriptions then follow, while the capital letters indicate the variety is suitable for growth in those zones. (See climate map). Where no capitals are mentioned the plant may be considered hardy everywhere. "E" indicates the variety is evergreen and "D" deciduous, while the number following gives the average height in feet for plants at maturity in average soils. Prices are for the single plant unless specially marked, while FREIGHT or POSTAGE is additional when orders are despatched by these methods. Where seasons are mentioned, such as spring, summer, etc., they refer to flowering periods.

ABELIA.—(After Dr. Abel). Profuse blooming, dwarf shrubs with small bell-shaped flowers and attractive foliage. Summer. A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

chinensis, var. *grandiflora*, E.6.—Pale pink fading to white. Previously catalogued as *A. rupestris*.

floribunda, E.6.—Pink.

Schumannii, E.6.—Rosy lilac. Syn. *A. longituba*.

ABERIA.—(After Mt. Aber in Abyssinia). A thorny plant used for tall hedges. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6.
caffra, E.12.—Kaffir Apple.

ABUTILON.—(An Arabic name for a plant like a mallow). Chinese Lan-

terns. Require regular pruning after flowering to ensure compact growth, and in variegated sorts any green branches which develop must be cut away. Spring to autumn. A.B.M.P.S. 1/9 each.

Boule de Nieve (Ball of Snow), E.4.—Pure white.

Eclipse, E.8.—Orange.

Emperor, E.4.—Crimson.

Rosaeflorum, E.4.—Rosy pink.

Savitziei, E.3.—Small flowers, but green leaves margined white are its main attraction.

Souv. de Bonn, E.8.—Orange flowers and silver variegated leaves.

Sydney Belle, E.6.—Large, rich yellow.

Mark Important Events by Planting Trees.

vexillarium variegata, E.3.—Small crimson blooms with orange edge, golden variegated leaves, prostrate growth.

ACACIA.—(The name comes from Akazo, to sharpen; referring to the spines on some of the original species). The Australian varieties are all evergreen. They should be pruned after flowering and careful watch kept for borers, which, if not checked, will kill the tree. All are yellow flowered.

accola, E.20.—A beautiful variety with narrow leaves. Early spring. 1/6.

Baileyana, E.20.—Named after the late Mr. F. M. Bailey, Government Botanist of Queensland. Cootamundra Wattle. Winter. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/-.

cyanophylla, E.12.—Bluish leaved Acacia from W.A. with long drooping racemes and somewhat pendulous habit. Spring. 1/6.

dealbata (dealbatus, white washed), E.30.—The branches appear as if dusted with chalk. This variety is grown in the south of France for the cut flower trade and is known as Mimosa. Also called Tasmanian Silver Wattle. Lemon yellow. Winter. 1/3.

decurrens, variety mollissima, E.20.—A popular form of the well-known Sydney Black Wattle. Summer. 1/-.

decurrens, variety normalis, E.30.—Queen Wattle of New South Wales. The best type of *decurrens*. Spring. 1/-.

elata (tall), E.30.—Cedar Wattle. One of the finest tree types. Summer. 1/-.

glaucescens, E.20.—Mtn. Brigalow. This variety appears to resist borer better than others. Light yellow. Spring. 1/6.

longifolia, E.10.—Long, rather narrow leaves, while the blooms are in long bars as distinct from the golden ball type. Spring. 1/6.

myrtifolia, E.4.—An early blooming dwarf variety suitable for the shrubbery. 1/6.

podalyriaefolia (podalyria leaved), E.20.—Queensland Silver Wattle. One of the best as it has large flowers over a long period. Winter. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/-.

prominens, E.10.—Golden Rain Wattle. Native of N.S.W. and Queensland. Spring. 1/6.

spectabilis (showy), E.10.—Mudgee Wattle. A smaller growing sort but very attractive. Spring. 1/6.

ACALYPHA.—(Akalepe, a nettle). Tender variegated foliaged shrubs for

warm, frost free positions only. B.R.S. 2/-.

marginata, E.6.—The Fijian Fire Plant. Brown red leaves margined crimson.

ACER.—(Acer sharp. A reference to the days when it was used for pikes and lances). This name covers the large and varied Maple family. The autumn beauty depends on uninjured foliage so ample moisture is required in summer to prevent scorching. H.M.Mts.S.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Negundo, D.40.—Box Elder. Sometimes classified as *Negundo fraxinifolium*. A beautiful tree and should be more extensively planted. Leaves turn yellow in autumn. 2/-.

Negundo argentea variegata, D.20.—Green variegated silver. 2/6.

Negundo aureum variegatum, D.20.—Similar to above but golden. 2/6.

Negundo californicum aureum, D.20.—Uniform golden colour with larger leaves than the other forms. 2/6.

saccharinum, D.50.—Canadian Sugar Maple. Beautiful autumn colours. 2/6.

ASIATIC NATIVES.

Ginnala, D.15.—Vivid reddish brown autumn foliage. 2/6.

polymorphum (or palmatum), D.20.—Common Japanese Maple. Small, deciduous trees, with feathery green foliage in summer and turning red in autumn. Very useful for mixing with cut flowers. Plant in sheltered positions and keep well watered. 2/-.

polymorphum atropurpureum, D.10.—Deep maroon, palmate leaves. 7/6.

polymorphum dissectum, D.6.—Finely cut green foliage. 7/6.

polymorphum dissectum atropurpureum, D.6.—Similar to above but deep maroon. 7/6.

polymorphum Oshiu Beni, D.10.—Deep maroon. 7/6.

polymorphum Osakazuki, D.10.—Reddish maroon. 7/6.

polymorphum sanguineum Chishio, D.10.—Small leaves, blood red in spring, turning green in summer. 7/6.

polymorphum sanguineum Seigen, D.10.—Leaves larger than Chishio, but similar colouring. 7/6.

trifidum, D.20.—A quick grower and one of the best with beautiful red autumn leaves. The variety is not known as well as it deserves. 2/-.

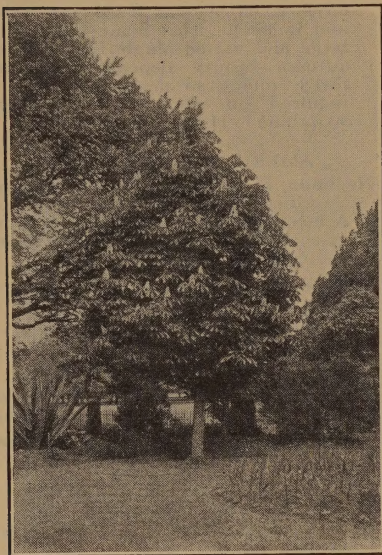
ADHATODA.—(The native name). Tall shrubs grown mostly for foliage

Starvation signals are frequently seen, particularly where soil is poor.

effect, although the flowers are quite attractive. Summer. B.R.S. 2/- each.

Duvernoia, E.10.—White.

vasica, E.10.—Darker foliage, while flowers have purple markings.



Aesculus hippocastanum.
Horse chestnut.

AESCULUS.—(A name given by Pliny to a sort of Oak having an edible fruit). Spring. Suitable for H. & Mts. in good deep soil. 2/6 each.

Hippocastanum, D.40.—Common Horse Chestnut. White.

rubicunda, D.30.—A pink flowered species from North America.

AGONIS.—(Agon, a gathering or collection, referring to the number of seeds). A hardy tree from W.A. with a pleasing weeping habit and attractive flowers. Largely used for street planting. Summer. A.B.M.P.S. 1/6.

flexuosa (flexible), E.30.—White.

ALEURITES.—(From the Greek word signifying floury). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6.

Fordii, E.20.—A fine ornamental tree producing fruit from which is extracted the Tung Oil of commerce. The nuts are extremely poisonous, and care should be taken that they are not allowed within the reach of children.

ALLSPICE.—See Calycanthus and Chimonanthus.

ALMOND (Flowering).—See Amygdalus.

ALOYSIA.—See Lippia.

AMYGDALUS.—(Amyssos, to lacerate; referring to the corrugated seeds). These shrubs should be pruned quite differently from the fruiting types. After flowering is over cut hard back to main stems. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

persica (Persian), D.10.—Double Spring Flowering Peach. We can supply in pink, red, white and striped.

Winter Flowering varieties.—These bloom about the end of July, and are finished before the spring sorts appear, thus making a much longer display. Red, pink and white are available.

Pollardii, D.15.—A single pink, flowering between the winter and spring varieties. A very beautiful sort.

ANDROMEDA.—(Named after the daughter of Cepheus, who was rescued from the sea monster by Perseus). Spring. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

japonica, E.3.—A beautiful dwarf shrub allied to the Erica and Rhododendron families and requiring a moist and shady position without lime. Sprays of white flowers similar to Lily of the Valley.

ANGOPHORA.—(Aggos, a vessel; phero, to bear; alluding to the shape of the fruit). A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/3.

Bakeri.—See Special Items.

lanceolata (spear shaped), E.80.—The so-called Sydney Red Gum. Reddish pink bark, while the young shoots provide the red gum tips so largely used for decoration.

APPLE (Flowering).—See Pyrus Malus.

APRICOT (Flowering).—See Prunus mume.

ARALIA.—See Fatsia.

ARBUTUS.—(In Celtic, "Arboise" means a sour, astringent fruit, and is generally considered to be the origin of this name.) Unedo is said by Pliny to have been so-called from unum edo, "I eat one" (but never a second). Autumn. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

Unedo, E.10.—Irish Strawberry Tree. White flowers similar to Lily of the Valley, followed by red strawberry-like fruits. Suitable for places as warm as Sydney but will grow into a small tree in colder climates. Although the flowers contain both stamens and pistils, it is advisable to plant two or three in one garden if large crops of berries are desired.

ARDISIA.—(Ardes, a point; the anthers are like tiny spears). B.R.S. 2/-.

crenulata (full of notches), E.2.—A beautiful pot or bush house plant producing red berries in winter.

Prune flowering peaches differently.

ARDUINA.—(After Peitro Arduini, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Padua). Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

bispinosa grandiflora (two spined, large flowered), E.6.—A beautiful shrub commonly called Cape Plum, bearing sweet scented white flowers which are followed by edible purple fruits.

ARONIA.—(A modification of Aria). Dwarf growing shrubs closely related to the pear family. A.H.M. Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

arbutifolia (arbutus leaves), D.5.—Beautiful foliage and red berries in autumn.

melanocarpa, D.5.—Similar to above but the berries are black.

ASH.—See *Fraxinus*.

ASTERS (Perennial).—See Herbaceous Plants.

AUCUBA.—(The native Japanese name). Large, dark green foliaged plants bearing red berries on female plants only. A male plant is necessary for pollination purposes, and if the two sorts are planted two or three inches apart, the impression is given of one handsome foliaged shrub producing red fruit. If the male is placed by itself it appears as only a green leaved specimen. Suitable for growing under trees or in bush houses. H.M.Mts.S. 2/- each.

japonica male (or pollen-bearing), E.6.

japonica female (or berry-bearing), E.6.

japonica aurea, E.6.—Gold Dust Tree. Beautiful golden variegated foliage. Should be grown in shade to preserve the full beauty of the leaves.

AZALEAS.—See Separate Section.

AZARA.—(After J. N. Azara, a Spanish botanist). Late winter. A.B.M.P.S. 2/6.

microphylla, E.8.—A hardy shrub with dark green, glossy foliage and tiny vanilla scented yellow flowers.

BACKHOUSIA.—(After James Backhouse of York). Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6.

citriodora (lemon scented), E.18.—An attractive tall shrub from Queensland with lemon scented leaves, and rather unusual green flowers.

BAMBOO.—See *Bambusa*.

BAMBUSA.—(Bambos, its Indian name). Suitable for A.B.M.P.R.S.

arundinacea, E.40 — Giant Bamboo. 7/6.

auricoma, E.2.—An extremely dwarf, golden form, suitable for low hedges and dwarf specimen plants in shade. 2/-.

japonica, E.12.—A free growing, green variety used for garden stakes. 2/-.

BANANA (Ornamental).—See *Musa*.

BARBERRY.—See *Berberis*.

BAUERA.—(After Francis and Ferdinand Bauer). Native shrubs suitable for moist, shady situations. Spring. A.M.P.S. 2/-.

rubroides, E.4.—Pink.

BAUHINIA.—(Named in honour of two brothers, John and Casper Bauhin, famous botanists of the 16th century. The twin leaves on these plants make this name very appropriate). B.R.S. Shelter from frost in young stages. Alba and purpurea need pruning after flowering to make the plants shapely.

alba, E.12.—A beautiful white flowered variety. Spring. 2/-.

Galpinii, E.6.—A brick red species from Natal. This is the best of the family for warm climates, flowering most of the summer. 2/6.

purpurea, E.12.—Large, rosy purple blooms. Known in Queensland as the Butterfly Tree. Should be used for street planting in suitable climates. Spring. 2/-.

BEECH.—See *Fagus*.

BEGONIA.—(Mons. Begon, a French patron of Botany). These plants are extensively used in Sydney gardens, especially in shady places. They require shelter from strong winds and will not stand much frost. Where conditions are suitable a very fine effect is made, especially as they flower all the summer and autumn. The varieties offered are garden hybrids, but the original home of most of the species is Central America. B.R.S. Unless otherwise priced, 1/- each.

Beatrice Roseby, E.6.—Large leaves. Pink.

Carnea Improved, E.8.—Rich pink. 1/6.

corallina, E.6.—The Bamboo Begonia. Leaves edged red. Scarlet.

corallina carnea, E.6.—A pink form of corallina.

corallina alba, E.6.—White.

Credneri, E.3.—Leaves bronzy green. Pink.

Dora Gould, E.8.—Large, salmon pink. 1/6.

Ingramii, E.3.—Medium sized, shiny green foliage, with bunches of pleasing pink flowers produced in great profusion.

lucerna, E.6.—One of the large leaved type. Rich red flowers produced in immense pendant sprays.

metallica, E.3.—Fairly large, bronzy green leaves. Soft pink.

Mrs. Christian Thornett, E.8.—A white flowered form of *Smithii*. 1/6.

Smithii, E.6.—Bronze green foliage thickly spotted white. Large pink.

Select Trees to prevent foliage monotony.

BENTHAMIA.—(George Benthams, a distinguished English botanist). Spring. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

fragifera (strawberry fruited). E.15.—Himalayan Strawberry Tree. Synonymous *Cornus capitata*. A very attractive, small tree with creamy white bracts. Seen at its best when in conjunction with other plants enjoying the shelter they afford.

BERBERIS. — (Berberys, its Arabian name). Barberry. Hardy, deciduous and evergreen shrubs from America, Asia and Europe. The deciduous sorts are at their best in autumn when their richly coloured leaves and berries are very attractive. Used for hedges or single specimens. Spring. A.H.M. Mts.P.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

aggregata Barbarossa, D.5.—Berries coral red.

aggregata Prattii, D.5.—Coral red berries and rich autumn foliage.

Aquifolium, E.6. — Hardy evergreen with yellow flowers and blue berries.

Bealei, E.6.—Holly-like foliage, deep yellow blooms, and in autumn purplish brown berries. 2/6.

Darwinii, E.6.—Dark shining foliage with clusters of rich orange flowers.

Fortunei, E.6.—Erect growing with large pinnate leaves.

Pirate King, D.5.—A hybrid variety with bright red berries.

Sargentiana, E.6.—Yellow flowers and black berries.

stenophylla (stenos, narrow; phyllum, leaf), E.5.—A pendulous sort with yellow blooms and bluish white berries.

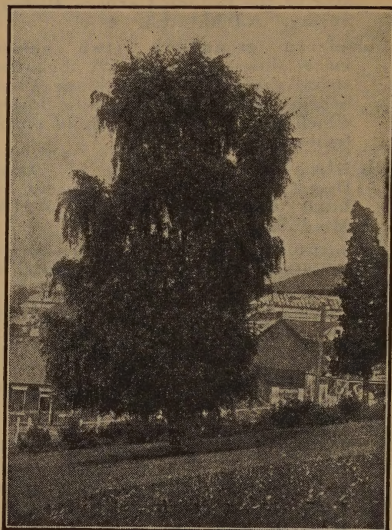
stenophylla Brilliant, E.3. — Dwarf growing form of *stenophylla* with glossy green leaves.

Thunbergii, D.4.—A Japanese variety with beautiful autumn foliage. 1/6.

Thunbergii atropurpurea, D.4. — We consider this the most outstanding of all *Berberis*. The spring foliage is like the purple leaved plum, lightening slightly in the summer, and finally in late autumn taking on intense autumn colourings. Like *Thunbergii* it has yellow flowers and red berries.

vulgaris.—The common Barberry. This is a proclaimed shrub, as it harbours the wheat rust spores. Recent legislation prohibits any nurseryman from selling it, and provides a penalty for anyone allowing it to remain in their garden.

Wilsonae, E.4.—A low growing, semi-deciduous variety from China, with heavy crops of coral berries.



Betula verrucosa (alba).

BETULA.—(The Celtic name was Betu, while the common name is Birch). H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

verrucosa, D.30. — A very graceful tree of drooping habit. In autumn the leaves turn yellow and the contrast with the white trunk is very effective. Usually listed as *B. alba*.

BIRCH.—See *Betula*.

BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER.—See *Poinciana*.

BLUE BERRY ASH.—See *Eleocarpus*.

BORONIA.—(After Francis Borone, an Italian servant of Dr. Sibthorp who was killed whilst collecting plants in Greece). Spring. H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

elator, E.3.—Rosy red.

megastigma (large stigma), E.4.—The sweet scented brown *Boronia*. Should be cut back after flowering and well watered to bring it into fresh growth.

BOTTLE BRUSH.—See *Callistemon*.

BOUVARDIAS.—See Separate Section.

BOX.—See *Buxus*.

BRACHYCHITON. — (From *Brachys*, short; and *chiton*, a tunic). This section contains some of the most beautiful flowering and foliage trees in cultivation. Suitable for all except cold climates. Early summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.

acerifolia (maple leaved), D.30.—The Illawarra Flame Tree. Large bunches

Hardy everywhere where climates are not marked.



Brachychiton hybrida.

of scarlet, bell-shaped blossoms, irregularly produced in November. Some years only a few of the branches flower, but about every seventh season the whole tree is covered when it is a glorious sight. For some time we have had under observation a hybrid form which gives a full flowering about five years in every seven, and as it is identical to the species in every other respect, it is being propagated as superior to the original type which has been discarded. Clients ordering *Brachychiton acerifolia* will be supplied with the improved variety. A pink flowered form is also available in grafted and seedling plants. Grafted plants, pink or red, 3/- each; seedlings, pink or red, 2/- each.

diversifolia (diverse leaves), E.30.—The well-known Kurrajong. Beautiful street trees and also used largely for stock feed in drought. 2/-.

lurida (livid), D.30.—A Queensland variety with large, dull red flowers. 2/-.

rupestris, E.20. — Queensland Bottle Tree. A curious form of Kurrajong with a huge swollen trunk which gives rise to the common name. 2/6.

BRACHYSEMA.—(Brachys, short; sema, standard). Winter and spring. A.M.P.S. 2/-.

lanceolatum, E.4.—Swan River Pea. A hardy evergreen with silvery foliage and scarlet pea-shaped flowers.

BROOM.— See *Cytisus*, *Genista* and *Spartium*.

BROWALLIA.— (John Browallius, a friend of Linnaeus). Syn. *Streptosolon*. B.R.S. 2/-.

Jamesonii, E.6.—Orange and yellow blooms in great profusion. Will not stand frosts. Cut back after flowering in spring and summer.

BRUGMANSIA.— (After Prof. S. T. Brugmans, a botanical author). Angel's Trumpet. Spring and summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

Knightii, E.10.—Large white.

BRUNFELSIA.—(After Otto Brunfels). Spring and summer. B.R.S. 2/-.

latifolia (broad leaved), E.6. — A beautiful free flowering shrub, with blue blooms changing to white as they age. Compact and rather slow growth.

BRUSH BOX.—See *Tristania*.



Buddleia.

BUDDLEIA.— (After Adam Buddle). Very attractive shrubs which need to be pruned hard back every winter to encourage strong new growth. They also like plenty of water in the growing season. Spring and summer. 1/9 each.

Davidii, E.10.—Dark purple.

nanhoensis, E.5.—Similar to *Veitchiana*, but a dwarf grower.

salviifolia, E.8.—Pale lilac.

Veitchiana, E.10.—The lavender flowers are said to be like English Lilac, but have a longer spike of bloom. We can also supply the following varieties: *Fallowiana*, *globosa*, *madagascariensis* and *magnifica*.

BUXUS.—(Pyknos, dense; referring to the wood which is used for various instruments).

arborescens (tree-like), E.20.—Tree Box. A slow growing, tall shrub with dark green leaves. Grown for foliage effect only and trims readily. 2/-.

aureo marginata, E.2.—A golden variegated form, suitable for low specimens or rockeries. 2/-.

sempervirens, E.4.—The well-known dwarf hedge plant so long associated with old English gardens. 7/6 dozen.

CALLICARPA.—(Calos, beautiful; carpos, a fruit). 2/-.

purpurea, D.6. — Small insignificant flowers in spring, followed by violet blue berries which are carried right into the winter months.

CALLISTEMON. — (Calos, beautiful; stemon, a stamen). Bottle Brush. A most appropriate name. Excellent for planting near water, but they will also thrive in dry positions. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 1/9 each.

acuminatus, E.10.—Crimson.

coccineus, E.20. — Scarlet, weeping habit.

lanceolatus, E.10.—Scarlet.



Callistemon salignus.

salignus, E.20.—Creamy flowers. The main beauty of this variety is in the reddish brown colour of the young leaves at each growth.

CALODENDRON. — (Calos, beautiful; dendron, a tree). Summer. A.B.M.-P.R.S.

capense, E.40.—The magnificent Cape Chestnut. Large panicles of flesh coloured flowers. Rather slow growing in its young stages and requires protection from frost until established. Seedlings usually take about ten years to bloom. 2/-.

capense grafted, E.40.—Grafted from a flowering tree to promote early blooming. 3/-.

CALYCANTHUS.—(Calyx, a calyx; anthos, a flower). Late spring. H.M.-Mts.S. 2/-.

floridus, D.6.—Caroline Allspice. Richly fragrant, reddish brown.

CAMELLIAS.—See Separate Section.

CAMPHORA and **CAMPHOR LAUREL.** —See Cinnamomum.

CAPE CHESTNUT.—See Calodendron.

CAPE HONEYSUCKLE.—See Protea.

CAROB BEAN.—See Ceratonia.

CARYOPTERIS.—(From karyon, a nut; and pteron, a wing; wing fruited). Deciduous shrubs producing blooms over a long period in summer. Should be well pruned every winter to encourage young growth. A.H.M.-Mts.P.S. 1/9 each.

Mastacanthus, D.4.—The Blue Spirea.

tangutica, D.3. — Deeper blue than mastacanthus and a longer flowering season.

CASSIA.—(Kasia was its old Greek name). Beautiful yellow flowering shrubs which require pruning to keep shapely. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

artemisioides, E.5.—A native variety covered with small blooms for several months in the year. Winter and spring.

Brewsteri.—See Special Items.

Candolleana (de Candolle, a very prominent botanist), E.10.—One of our best. Autumn.

didymobotrya, E.10.—A very robust growing variety, in flower most of the year, and a different shape to Candolleana.

tomentosa, E.10.—A splendid winter flowering sort, coming into bloom just after C. Candolleana has finished, and continuing until late spring.

CASTANOSPERMUM. — (Kastanon, a chestnut; sperma, a seed). Summer. B.R.S. 2/-.

australe, E.30. — A large spreading tree with saffron coloured flowers.

CASUARINA. — (Casuaris, the Cassowary). 1/6 each.

glauca, E.40.—Swamp She Oak. This variety can be planted in brackish swamps where other trees fail.

torulosa, E.40.—Very conspicuous in winter when the foliage turns a reddish brown.

CATALPA. — (The Indian name). A quick growing tree from North America. Large leaves and spreading growth. Summer. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

bignonioides, D.20.—Large bunches of white flowers with purple spots.

CEANOTHUS. — (From keanothus, a name applied by Theophrastus to a plant not now known). Beautiful

flowering shrubs mostly from America. Spring. Suitable for the cooler climates, but doing well round Sydney. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.

Edwardsii, E.6.—Small, shiny leaves and heads of blue blooms. This variety has taken the place of C. Veitchii.

Marie Simon, D.4.—Pink.

spectabilis roseus, D.5. — Compact growing. Pink.

CEDAR. — See Cedrus, Juniperus or Melia.

CEDRELA.—(A variation of Cedrus, the Cedar). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

Toona, D.50. — The Red Cedar of

Garden Planning.

Gardens should be planned with due regard to the height, design and colour of the home. Every tree, shrub and flower should be selected according to climate, position, soil, background and amount of room available.

The choice of the various subjects to be used in the garden picture calls for intimate and daily association with plants of all kinds.

Trained in all phases of Nursery procedure, our experts will give advice and recommendations for new or old gardens in any part of the country.

For all information, write to our Landscape Department.

N.S.W. Besides being a very valuable timber, this is a beautiful and fast growing tree. Will do best in a deep soil.

CELTIS.—(The name used by Pliny for the Lotus. The association is obscure). Valuable for their fast growth and the rich yellow autumn foliage. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6 each.

australis (southern), D.40.— Nettle Tree. Very similar in appearance to the Elm but of a different family and suited to a wider range of our Australian climates. A splendid tree for single specimens or avenues.

occidentalis (western), D.40.—American Nettle Tree.

CERASUS.—(From Cerasus, a town in Pontus, in Asia, when the Cherry was brought to Rome by Lucullus). H.M.Mts.S.

lauro-cerasus, E.20.—Cherry Laurel or English Laurel. A fine evergreen for specimens or hedges. 1/6.

lusitanica, E.20.—Portugal Laurel. One of the finest evergreen trees that can be grown in a cold climate. 2/-.

CERASUS JAPONICA.—Japanese Flowering Cherries. Small, deciduous trees, bearing clusters of blooms in spring, followed by richly coloured autumn leaves. 2/6 each.

Hizakura, D.10.—Semi-double, rosy pink.

J. H. Veitch, D.10.—Double rosy pink.

Mt. Fuji, D.10.—Semi-double, white.

Sieboldtii rosea superba, D.10.—Double pink.

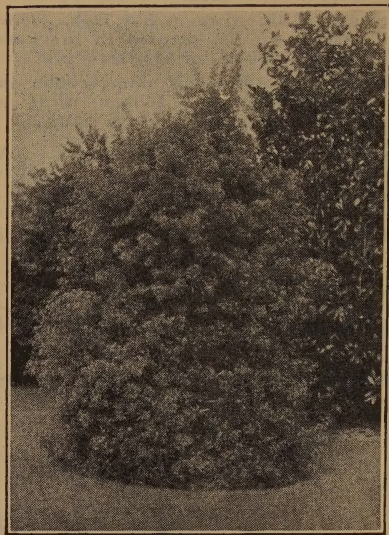
Yoshino, D.20.—A single, pale pink to white. Used in Japan for street planting.

CERATONIA.—(Ceratonia, a horn or pod). 2/-.

Siliqua (podded), E.30.—Carob Bean or St. John's Bread. One of the finest trees for a hot dry climate. The pods and seeds make good cattle fodder, but like the Ilex only some of the trees produce fruit. The seeds are said to have been the original of the jewellers' "Carat".

CERATOPETALUM.—(Ceras, a horn; petalum, a petal). Summer. S. 2/-.

gummiferum, E.30.—Christmas Bush. White blooms, turning red in December. After flowering, fully one-third of the plant should be pruned back, and, if manured, the flower will be greatly improved the succeeding season. Where the colour is not naturally rich, it may be improved by lightly scattering a handful of powdered iron sulphate on the soil in September. In October or November the plants must not suffer from drought, otherwise the bloom will fall. The plants will not



Ceratopetalum gummiferum.
N.S.W. Xmas Bush.

stand heavy frost, and although found in mountain districts, they are always in sheltered gullies.

CERATOSTIGMA.—(Probably from ceras, a horn, and stigma). Summer and autumn. 1/9.

Willmottianum, D.3.—A rare and beautiful shrub discovered in China by Dr. E. H. Wilson in 1908. It is allied to Plumbago and produces deep blue flowers over a long season. Highly recommended.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM.—(Meaning doubtful). H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

japonicum, D.40.—A tall tree from Japan with drooping branches and heart shaped leaves which turn to rich red and yellow shades in autumn.

CERCIS.—(From kerkis, a shuttlecock). Small, deciduous trees allied to Bauhinia. The flowers do not come on the ends of the branches like most trees, but are produced along the main stems for several feet. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

canadensis (Canadian), D.20.—Pale red.

Silicastrum, D.20.—Commonly called Judas Tree. Rosy red.

CESTRUM.—(An old Greek name). Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 1/9 each.

nocturnum (night flowering), E.8.—Greenish white scented blooms.

Coral Trees for coastal planting are worth while.

purpureum, E.8.—Purplish red flowers produced over a long period. Growth rather pendulous.

CHAMAELAUCIUM. — (From chamailuke, a dwarf white Poplar. The reference is obscure). Geraldton Wax Plant. While liking a fair amount of water in summer, it must never suffer from excessive wet. We recommend planting in a raised bed so that surplus moisture can get away quickly. After flowering (May to October), the plants should be pruned to preserve bushiness. 2/-.

uncinatum, E.8.—Pale pink.

CHERRY (Flowering). — See *Cerasus japonica*.

CHERRY PIE.—See *Heliotropium*.

CHIMONANTHUS. — (Cheimon, winter; anthos, a flower). Winter. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

fragrans, D.6.—Japanese Allspice. Richly fragrant, rather insignificant, yellow flowers.

CHINESE HAWTHORN.—See *Photinia*.

CHINESE LANTERN.—See *Abutilon*.

CHINESE RAISIN.—See *Hovenia*.

CHOISYA.—(M. Choisy, a Swiss botanist). Spring. 2/-.

ternata (leaves arranged in threes), E.4. — Mexican Orange Blossom. Sweetly scented white flowers.

CHORIZEMA.—(Choros, a dance; zema, a drink. The botanists who first discovered these plants danced for joy at finding fresh water near them). Beautiful orange and red pea-shaped flowers. Spring. A.B.-M.P.S. 1/6.

ilicifolia, E.4.—The tallest variety with pendulous habit.

CHRISTMAS BUSH.—See *Ceratopetalum*.

CINNAMOMUM. — (From the Arabic name, kinamon). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

Camphora, E.40.—This tree produces the camphor of commerce, and it is commonly known as Camphor Laurel. One of the best of our evergreen trees, but require plenty of room as they have a very extensive root system, and should not be planted near the flower garden, pathways or foundations.

CISTUS.—(Kiste, a box; the shape of the seed vessels). Rock Rose. Free blooming shrubs suitable for dry positions. Prune well after flowering. Spring. 1/9.

Sunset, E.3.—Cerasee pink. A very attractive plant.

CITHAREXYLUM. — (Kithara, a lyre; xylon, wood). Fiddlewood. Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2/-.

subseriatum, E.30.—An uncommon tree from West Indies with sprays of white flowers.

CLERODENDRON. — (Kleros, chance; dendron, a tree). The reference is to the uncertainty of its medicinal qualities. Summer. B.R.S. 1/9.

ugandense (Uganda), E.6.—Butterfly Flower. Blue.

CLETHRA.—(Klethra, the Greek name of the Alder, from a supposed resemblance to their leaves). Summer. H.M.Mts.

alnifolia (Alder-leaved), D.5.—Bunches of creamy white blooms. 2/-.

arborea (tree-like), E.10.—Lily of the Valley Tree. Requires a mild, equable climate; very liable to die suddenly in dry times. 2/6.

CLIANTHUS.—(Kleios, glory; anthos, a flower). Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

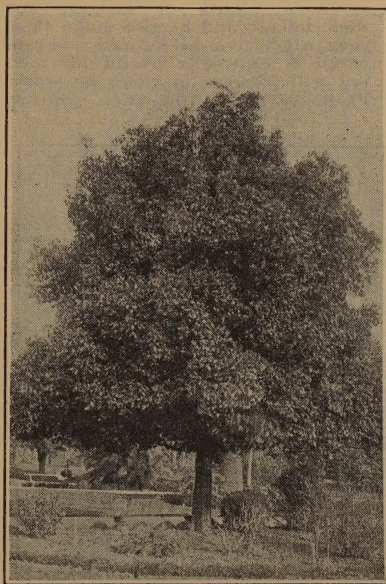
puniceus, E.6.—New Zealand Glory Pea. Pink. Requires pruning to keep shapely.

COLEUS.—(From koleos, a sheath). Tender foliage plants generally, but a few varieties are grown for their blooms. Must be well protected from frost and sun. Winter. B.R.S. 1/6.

thyrsoides (thyrs-like), E.4.—Long spikes of intense blue flowers.

COMBRETUM.—(An old name adopted from Pliny). Summer. B.R.S. 2/6.

Loefflingii, E.—Curious orange flowers resembling a brush. May be grown either as a shrub or climber.



Cinnamomum Camphora.

COPROSMA.—New Zealand shrubs grown for their foliage, which is particularly resistant to damage from salt spray. Often used for hedges on sea coasts. A.M.S.

Baueri, E.10.—Green leaves. 1/6.

Baueri variegata, E.6.—Silver and green. 2/6.

Kirkii, E.2.—A prostrate species with dark green, shiny foliage. Suitable for large rockeries or banks. 2/-.

CORAL TREE.—See *Erythrina*.

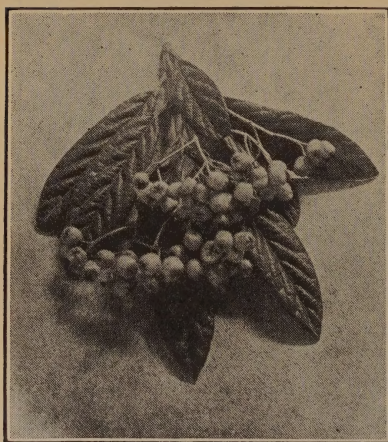
CORNUS.—(Cornu, a horn; referring to the tough wood). Dogwood. Deciduous shrubs or small trees, producing in spring insignificant flowers surrounded by showy, petal-like bracts. Later, the autumn foliage is very richly coloured. This family deserves much more attention, particularly in the colder districts, where they are rare and beautiful subjects. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

Baileyi, D.6.—Brilliant red stems and white fruit. 2/6.

florida, D.10.—Large white bracts. 3/6.

florida rubra, D.10.—Pink bracts. This is one of the gems of spring. 3/6.

COTONEASTER.—(From cotonea, Pliny's name for the Quince; and aster, a corruption of ad instar, generally used to express likeness). These are amongst our most useful and valued shrubs, thriving in all except tropical climates and standing hard conditions. They can be used for specimen plants or hedges, and their foliage and berries make them very attractive in autumn. *Franchetii* is especially useful for mixing with flowers in vases or bowls. Pronounced Cot-o-ne-aster. Spring.



Cotoneaster Henryana.

A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.

amoena, E.8.—An upright form of *C. pannosa*.

bullata (bulla, a bubble), D.10.—A very striking shrub covered with handsome red berries.

divaricata, D.5.—Red berries and foliage, which colours well in autumn.

Franchetii, E.8.—Orange berries and pendulous habit. One of the best for hedges. 1/9.

Harroviana, E.10.—Upright growth with bright red stems and red berries.

Henryana, E.6.—Spreading habit and salmon red berries in large bunches.

horizontalis, E.2.—A low growing type with small leaves. Very suitable for rock work.

horizontalis Hodginsii, E.1.—A miniature form of *C. horizontalis*.

horizontalis variegata, E.1.—Silvery variegation suffused with red in autumn.

pannosa (pannus, a cloth), E.12.—Long slender branches covered with silvery foliage. White flowers followed by red berries. 1/9.

Parneyi, E.8.—Large foliage which colours well in autumn. Brilliant red berries in big clusters. 2/6.

rotundifolia, D.5.—Erect, slender growth, shiny foliage and red berries. 2/6.

serotina, E.10.—Long pendulous branches covered with bunches of white blooms, followed by masses of red berries. A very beautiful variety. 1/9.

Simonsii, E.4.—Dwarf compact growth and red berries.

thymifolia, E.3.—A dwarf, compact growing form of *C. microphylla* with tiny leaves and red berries. 1/9.

CRATAEGUS.—(Kratos, strength; referring to the extreme hardness of the wood). Commonly known as Hawthorn or May, but as *Spirea* is also called May, customers will avoid delay if they definitely state the correct name when ordering. The evergreen varieties are now classified under *Pyracantha*, which see. *Crataegus* are prized for their red or yellow berries, except in the case of the double flowered sorts, which do not fruit. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

Azarolus, D.12.—A compact form of *C. Carrieri*, producing clusters of white flowers, followed by bright red berries like small apples.

Carrieri, D.18.—Large, showy red fruit and good autumn foliage.

cordata (heart-shaped), D.20.—Small red berries and beautiful autumn tints.

Berberis and Cotoneasters for berries.

crus-galli (Cock's Spur), D.12.—
Flowers white, tinged red, followed
by red berries. Good foliage in
autumn.

mexicana, D.12.—Glossy green foliage,
yellow fruit.

Oxyacantha double crimson (oxy,
sharp; canthus, a thorn), D.12.

Oxyacantha, double pink, D.12.

Oxyacantha double white, D.12.

Smithii, D.15.—An attractive small
tree with large red berries and strik-
ing autumn foliage.

CREPE MYRTLE.—See *Lagerstroemia*.

CROTALARIA.—(*Krotalon*, a castanet;
the seeds rattle in the pod if
shaken). Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6.

laburnifolia (*laburnum leaved*), E.8.—
A unique shrub producing spikes of
greeny yellow blooms which bear a
distinct resemblance to small birds
suspended by their beaks from the
branch.

CUPHEA.—(*Cyphos*, curved; referring to
the seed pods). Dwarf shrubs
blooming freely through the sum-
mer. Should be well pruned after
flowering. A.B.P.R.S. 1/6 each.

lorullensis, E.3.—Yellow and red.

platycentra (broad centred), E.2.—
The Cigar Plant. Red, tipped grey.

CURRENT (Flowering).—See *Ribes*.

CYDONIA.—(*Cydon*, in Crete, the native
place of the Quince). Flowering
Quince, commonly known as *Japonica*.
These beautiful shrubs are
available in several colours and are
extremely hardy. They flower in
the winter and spring, and remain
in bloom for a considerable time.
A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Except where other-
wise priced, 2/- each.

Moerloesii, D.5.—Pink and white on
the same bush. 1/9.

nivalis, D.5.—Pure white. 1/9.

nivea extus coccinea, D.5.—White and
pink. 1/9.

rosea, D.5.—Pleasing pink. 1/9.

rubra grandiflora, D.5.—Rich bright
red.

Sargentii, D.4.—Orange scarlet.

Simonii, D.4.—Dark red.

Vermilion, D.6.—Vermilion scarlet.

Winter Cheer, D.4.—Orange scarlet.

CYTISUS.—(From *Cythus*, one of the
Cyclades where one of the species
was first found). Beautiful, quick
growing shrubs of the Broom family
which should be well pruned after
flowering. Originally white or yellow,
hybridists have in recent years
produced a wonderful variety of
colours. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

albus, D.4.—White flowers on long
slender branches. 1/6.



Cytisus stenopetalus.

Andreanus, D.6.—Crimson and yellow.
1/6.

Andreanus aureus, D.6.—A golden
form of the preceding variety. 1/6.

Burkwoodii, D.5.—Brilliant venetian
red shading to pink, blooming some-
what later than the others. 2/-.

C. E. Pearson, D.6.—Wallflower red,
old rose and buff. 2/-.

Cornish Cream, D.6.—Delicate cream
and yellow. 1/6.

Daisy Hill, D.6.—Cream flushed bright
rose. 1/6.

Dallimorei, D.6.—Vieux rose. 2/-.

Dorothy Walpole, D.4.—Velvety crim-
son with rose coloured standards.
2/-.

Firefly, D.6.—Yellow, flushed bronzy
crimson. 1/6.

fragrans, E.6.—Fragrant yellow. 1/6.

Hibernia, D.6.—Orange scarlet, shaded
rose. A beautiful variety. 2/-.

Laburnum.—See *Laburnum vulgare*.

Lady Moore, D.4.—Pale pink with
maroon centre. 2/-.

Lilac Time, D.5.—Lilac pink. 2/-.

Lord Lambourne, D.6.—Crimson and
yellow. 2/-.

- Maria Burkwood, D.6.**—Rich crimson, yellow and rose. 2/-.
- Mayfly, D.4.**—Yellow and pale buff. 2/-.
- stenopetalus, E.10.**—Yellow, vigorous grower. 1/6.
- DAMNACANTHUS.**—(From damnao, to conquer; anthos, a spine). A.B.P.R.S. 2/6.
- indicus, E.2.**—Dwarf, prickly, dark glossy green leaved shrub with small white flowers and red berries.
- DAPHNE.**—In recent years Daphnes have developed a virus disease for which there is no remedy. This affects both propagation and after growth, and healthy stocks are practically unprocurable.
- DEUTZIA.**—(After J. Deutz). Wedding Bells. Free flowering, deciduous shrubs from Asia. Valuable in spring when other blooms are scarce. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/6 each.
- candidissima fl. pl., D.6.**—Double white.
- Pride of Rochester, D.6.**—Double white.
- rosea fl. pl., D.6.**—Double white with pink outside.
- DIERVILLA.**—(After M. Dierville, a French surgeon). Hardy and beautiful shrubs, the long stems being covered with flowers in the spring. 1/9 each.
- Abel Carriere, D.6.**—Light red.
- amabilis, D.6.**—Light pink.
- candida, D.6.**—Pure white.
- Conquete, D.6.**—The largest bloom of all. Pink.
- Eva Rathke, D.4.**—Dark red.
- Gloire des Bosquets, D.6.**—Dark rose.
- rosea, D.6.**—Rose pink.
- styriaca, D.6.**—Deep pink.
- DIOSMA.**—(Dios, divine; osme, odour). Small dwarf shrubs with strongly scented leaves and small starry flowers. Sometimes used for hedges. A.M.P.S. 2/- each.
- ericoides, E.4.**—White. Spring.
- pulchra, E.3.**—Clusters of mauve-pink flowers in winter and early spring when other blooms are scarce.
- DIPLACUS.**—(Dis, two; plakos, a capsule). Hardy, dwarf shrubs covered with flowers for months in summer. They require cutting back after blooming to retain their vigour. A.M.P.S. 1/6 each.
- hybrida, E.3.**—Orange buff.
- Mrs. A. Scholes, E.3.**—Crimson red.
- DOGWOOD.**—See Cornus.
- DOMBEYA.**—(J. Dombey, a French botanist). Tall shrubs from Africa producing quantities of flowers much frequented by bees. Winter and Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.
- Dregeana, E.12.**—Small white.
- Mastersii, E.12.**—Large white.
- spectabilis, E.12.**—Large pink.
- DORYANTHES.**—(Dory, a spear; anthos, a flower). The well-known Gynema or Spear Lily. Handsome native plant with a bunch of red flowers on a long stem. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.
- excelsa, E.12.**—The N.S.W. variety with a rigid, upright floral spike.
- Palmeri, E.6.**—The largest and showiest variety, but the stem is often weak.
- DORYPHORA.**—(Literally "spear bearing"). The soft wood was favoured because it was easily worked with stone axes). Spring. B.R.S. 2/-.
- sassafras, E.30.**—A native tree with small white flowers and aromatic foliage.
- DOUBLE APPLE.**—See *Pyrus Malus*.
- DOUBLE APRICOT.**—See *Prunus mume*.
- DOUBLE CHERRY.**—See *Cerasus japonica*.
- DOUBLE PEACH.**—See *Amygdalus*.
- DOUBLE PLUM.**—See *Prunus*.
- DURANTA.**—(Castor Durantes, a physician to Pope Sixtus V.). These shrubs are mostly used for hedges and their value as specimens is not appreciated. The blue or white flowers are followed by orange berries which hang on till winter. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.
- Ellisia alba.**—See Special Items.
- Plumieri, E.8.**—Blue. 1/6.
- Plumieri alba, E.8.**—White. 1/6.
- Plumieri variegata, E.8.**—Leaves green edged gold. 2/-.
- EDWARDSIA.**—See *Sophora tetraptera*.
- ELAEAGNUS.**—(Eleagnos, a wild olive). Hardy shrubs from Japan used as specimens or hedges.
- longpipes (long stalked), E.10.**—Bears orange berries in late autumn. 1/6.
- pungens macrophylla aurea variegata, E.10.**—Comparatively large, golden variegated leaves. 2/-.
- ELDERBERRY.**—See *Sambucus*.
- ELEOCARPUS.**—(Elaia, the olive; carpus, fruit). Native trees from the N.S.W. coastal areas, bearing fringed white flowers, followed by blue berries. Susceptible to frost in the young stages. Spring. 2/- each.
- Bauerlinii, E.30.**—Pigeon-berry Ash. B.R.S.
- reticulatus, E.20.**—Blue-berry Ash. Syn. *E. cyaneus*. A.B.M.P.R.S.
- ELM.**—See *Ulmus*.
- ENGLISH LAUREL.**—See *Cerasus lauro-cerasus*.

Carefully select according to climate.



Eleocarpus cyaneus.
Blueberry Ash.

ENKIANTHUS.—(Enkuos, enlarged; anthos, a flower). Dwarf, deciduous shrub from Japan producing clusters of small white flowers during the spring months. In the autumn the foliage colours in rich shades of red and brown. Requires the same treatment as Rhododendrons or Azaleas. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6.

japonicus, D.6.

ERICAS.—See Separate Section.

ERIOCEPHALUS.—(Erion, wool; kephale, a head). Winter. A.B.M.P.S. 1/9.

africanus, E.3.—A small, silvery leaved shrub with white flowers.

ERIOSTEMON.—(Erion, wool; stemon, a stamen). Native Wax Flower. Spring. 2/-.

myoporoides (Myoporum like), **E.3.**—Pale pink. Does best in partial shade. Previously catalogued as *E. nerifolium*.

ERYTHRINA.—(Erythros, red). Coral Tree. These come from many parts of the world and vary in size from shrubs to tall trees. The plants should be protected from frost until thoroughly established. A.B.M.P.R.S.

acanthocarpa (akantha, thorn; karpas, fruit), **D.10.**—An extremely rare and beautiful variety and the most striking colour in the family. The flowers are scarlet with yellow tip and borne in clusters. Summer. 2/6.

Humei, D.6.—Growth compact and bushy, with bright red, erect spikes borne well above the foliage. Summer. 2/6.

indica, D.30.—The well-known crimson Coral Tree. Winter. 1/9.

lithosperma, D.30.—An orange red tree variety. Late spring. 1/9.

speciosa, D.15.—A smaller grower than *indica*, but more brilliant and better for small gardens. Late winter and spring. 1/9.

CRISTA-GALLI SECTION.

The following are a somewhat different type in that while a permanent trunk is developed, the flowering stems die back to the main branch each winter and should be pruned before the spring growths appear. This dying back is apparent in even young plants but is a perfectly natural procedure and does not indicate any fault.

Crista-galli (Cockscomb), D.15.—Deep scarlet as a rule, but as the plants are raised from seed, some variation is inevitable. Summer. 1/9.

Hendersonii, D.10.—After the style of *crista-galli*, but the buds are a beautiful salmon pink colour, opening to red flowers. Summer. 2/-.

ESCALLONIA.—(Escallon, a Spanish traveller). Mostly from Central and South America. Beautiful shrubs suitable for specimens or hedges. Summer. A.H.M.P.S. 1/9 each.

C. F. Ball, E.6.—Rich rosy crimson.

Donard Brilliance, E.6.—Rich scarlet crimson.

Donard Seedling, E.6.—Pale pink in long sprays.

Edinburgh, E.6.—Carmine pink with deeper pink reverse.

Fretheyi, E.6.—Pale pink.

Ingrami rosea, E.8.—Glossy green leaves and pink flowers. The most suitable for hedges.

macrantha, E.8.—Coral red.

montevidiensis, E.12.—White.

organensis, E.5.—Pink.

rubra, E.6.—Red. Syn. *E. microphylla*.

Slieve Donard, E.6.—Pendulous habit and long pink sprays.

EUCALYPTUS.—(Eu, well; calypto, covering; referring to the seal of the calyx). Handsome evergreen trees of particularly fast growth, with attractive foliage and in some cases beautiful coloured blooms. Unless otherwise mentioned, the flowers are white and are produced in spring or summer.

FLOWERING TYPES. 1/6 each.

Caesia, E.12.—Bright pink.

calophylla, E.20.—The beautiful leaved Port Gregory Gum. Large trusses of creamy white flowers.

calophylla rosea, E.20.—Various shades of pink as a rule, but no guarantee can be given as some of the trees produce white specimens even if the seed is selected from coloured sorts.

Desmondensis, E.8.—Graceful weeping habit with golden yellow blooms.

ficifolia, E.15.—The red flowered fig leaved Gum of W.A. Originally this variety produced rich scarlet blooms, but owing to the wind and insects carrying pollen from other sorts, the colours may be anything from white to pink, purplish red, crimson, or almost orange. As all the plants must be raised from seed, no guarantee can be given as to which particular shade will be produced. They require special conditions of soil to give satisfaction and many failures have been reported. The young plants are susceptible to frost injury and must be carefully protected over their first year or two in cold districts.

Forrestiana, E.15.—A new variety with lovely golden blooms.

macrocarpa, E.10.—Unusually large crimson, produced on small trees or shrubs of ungainly habit. The foliage is bluish green, while the variety is a difficult sort to establish.

nutans, E.6.—Bright red and very useful for decorations.

Sideroxylon rosea, E.30.—The pink flowered iron bark. A graceful tree with pink blooms borne amongst the foliage, suitable for heavy soils where often other varieties fail.

tetraptera, E.12.—Large red.

SHELTER TREES. 1/- each.

albens, E.30.—White Box.

alpina, E.15.—A hardy variety, suitable for cold mountain districts.

amygdalina, E.100.—Peppermint Gum.

botryoides, E.60.—Laurel leaved Mahogany Gum.

cinerea (*cineris*, ashes; really ashy grey), E.20.—A dwarf growing species with silvery leaves.

citriodora, E.60.—Lemon Scented Gum.

coriacea, E.20.—Snow or White Gum. Suitable for cold mountain districts.

cornuta, E.50.—A quick growing, spreading variety with pale green leaves.

corynocalyx, E.60.—Sugar Gum. Very suitable for wind breaks inland. Now called *E. cladocalyx*.

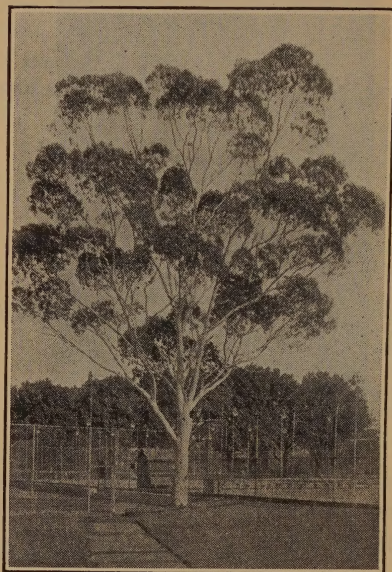
divisicolor, E.200.—Karri Gum of W.A.

globulus (*globular*), E.60.—Tasmanian Blue Gum. Largely planted in other parts of the world in marshy places to dry up the ground, thus preventing the breeding of mosquitoes.

gomphocephala, E.60.—Tooart Gum. Very suitable for hot, dry districts.

haemastoma, E.60.—White Ash Gum.

longifolia, E.100.—Woolly Butt Gum.



Eucalyptus citriodora.

Macarthuri, E.30.—Swamp or Woolly Butt and also called Camden Woolly Butt. The leaves produce a valuable oil, while the tree thrives best on heavy, moist soils.

maculata, E.50.—Spotted Gum.

melliadora (smelling like honey), E.50.—Yellow Box. An inland variety suitable for hard conditions.

pilularis, E.100.—Black Butt.

rostrata, E.80.—Red Gum. Hard durable timber. This tree is best grown on moist soils.

saligna, E.60.—Sydney Blue Gum. One of the finest varieties for heavy soil in coastal climates.

Siebertiana, E.80.—Blue Mt. Mountain Ash.

tereticornis, E.80.—Swamp or Flooded Gum.

viminalis, E.100.—Manna Gum. Silvery green foliage with drooping habit.

EUGENIA.—(After Prince Eugene of Savoy). Beautiful trees and shrubs with Myrtle-like foliage. Mostly suitable for coastal climates except *Smithii*, which is much hardier. Liable to wax scale on the coast which is their greatest disadvantage. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

Luehmanni, E.10.—A tall shrub and the best of the *Eugenias*. The young coloured leaves are most attractive

Where seasons are mentioned, they refer to flowering periods.

and the small pear shaped fruits are cherry red. Will not stand heavy frost.

myrtifolia (Myrtle leaved), E.20.—Stiffer in growth than Luehmanni, while the fruit is reddish purple.

pendula, E.15.—Young foliage rich red, later turning green. The purple red berries are produced in large clusters.



Eugenia Smithii as a clipped specimen.

Smithii, E.20.—The Lillipilly. Upright growth with berries varying from white to blue on different plants. Seedlings only available of unknown colours.

Ugni, E.3.—A dwarf growing variety from Chile. Sometimes called *Myrtus Ugni*.

uniflora (one flowered), E.8.—Brazil Cherry. A beautiful shrub with glossy green leaves and red fruits the size of small plums.

Ventenatii, E.40.—Weeping Lillipilly. An extra tall growing variety with drooping branches, giving quite a distinct appearance with its graceful foliage and habit.

EUONYMUS.—(Eu, good; onoma, a name; literally, of good repute). Hardy evergreen and deciduous shrubs, the evergreens grown for their foliage and the deciduous for their autumn colourings. They require occasional spraying to keep clean from scale insects. 2/- each.

amurensis, D.6.—Slow growing with corky ridges along the stems.

europaeus, D.10.—Red berries with orange seed coat.

japonicus, E.10.—Glossy green foliage. Old plants bear bunches of small red berries in autumn.

japonicus aureus, E.6.—Green leaves with central golden variegation.

latifolius albus, E.8.—Silver marginal variegation.

ovatus aureus, E.4.—A compact growing sort, suitable for tub work. The green leaves are heavily margined with gold, while the young foliage is often completely yellow.

Wilsonii, E.12.—A rare Chinese variety with hedgehog-like fruits.

EUPATORIUM.—(Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus). Dwarf, compact growth, with large heads of bloom like an immense *Ageratum*. Spring. A good companion to plant with *Azaleas*. B.R.S. 2/- each.

ianthinum, E.4.—Dark lilac.

megalophyllum, E.5.—Larger heads and a lighter colour.

EUPHORBIA.—(Euphorbus, physician to the King of Mauritania). Milkwort. B.R.S.

jacquiniaeflora, E.4.—A tender shrub producing small clusters of reddish flowers all along the stems in winter. Very subject to frost injury. 2/6.

splendens, E.3.—Crown of Thorns. Bright crimson blooms on a very prickly bush. Suitable for hot, dry positions. 2/-.

EXOCHORDA.—A beautiful shrub from China, blooming in early spring. Pearl Bush. 2/-.

grandiflora, D.8.—White.

FAGUS.—(Phago, to eat; referring to the edible seeds). Suitable for cool, moist climates only. H.Mts.

sylvatica (silva, a wood; literally, woods loving), D.30.—The common European Beech. 3/6.

sylvatica atropurpurea Riversii.—See Special Items.

sylvatica purpurea, D.20.—Purple Beech. Red leaves in spring, changing to deep purple in summer. 7/6.

FATSIA.—(From Fatsi, the Japanese name). Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

japonica, E.6.—A handsome shrub with bright, glossy green leaves and huge panicles of white bloom.

FEIJOA.—(After J. de Silva Feijo). Unique flowering and fruiting shrubs from South America, with red and white blooms in spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.

Sellowiana, E.10.—The original species. 2/-.

Sellowiana Choiceana, E.10.—Larger flowers and fruit than the type. Needs another sort for pollinization. 3/-.

Where no climate is indicated, hardy everywhere.

Sellowiana Superba, E.10.—Another improved variety with round fruit. Would do to pollinate *Choiceana*. 3/-.
FELICIA.—(Felix, happy; from their cheerful appearance). A small shrub from the Cape with flowers like a small *Michaelmas Daisy*. Spring. A.M.P.S. 1/6.

angustifolia (narrow leaved), E.3.—Lilac.



Ficus Hillii.

FICUS.—(From Ficus, a fig). Valuable trees for positions near the sea, either on rocky foreshores, pure sand, or brackish swamps. The leaves and fruit are also used for stock feed in dry times. Young plants should be protected from frost for the first two or three winters. A.B.M.P.R.S.

elastica, E.40.—One of the original rubber trees. B. & R. 3/6.

Hillii, E.30.—A small leaved variety. Used extensively for street planting in Sydney and also makes a good hedge. Particularly suited for very sandy soils. 2/-.

macrophylla, E.40.—Moreton Bay Fig. 2/-.

rubiginosa, E.40.—Port Jackson Fig. 2/-.

rubiginosa variegata, E.10.—A golden form which only grows to shrub size. Suitable for small lawns. 3/6.

FIDDLEWOOD.—See *Citharexylum*.
FIG.—See *Ficus*.

FIJIAN FIRE PLANT.—See *Acalypha*.

FLAME TREE.—See *Brachychiton*.

FLOWERING CYPRESS.—See *Tamarix*.

FLOWERING FRUIT TREES.—See *Amygdalus*, *Cerasus japonica*, *Cydonia*, *Prunus*, *Pyrus* *Malus* and *Ribes*.

FORSYTHIA.—(After Wm. Forsyth, Royal gardener at Kensington). Deciduous shrubs, flowering in early spring before the leaves appear. The blooms are produced profusely along the branches. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

intermedia, var. spectabilis, D.8.—Golden yellow.

viridissima (very green), D.8.—Clear yellow.

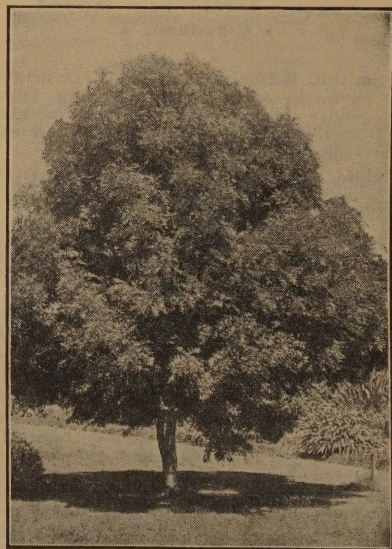
FRANGIPANNI.—See *Plumieria*.

FRAXINUS.—(The Latin name for the Ash). Hardy deciduous trees, suitable for street planting or avenues. Require deep soil for best results and like a cool climate. H.M.Mts. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.

americana, D.30.—Beautiful purple autumn foliage.

excelsior, D.30.—English Ash.

excelsior aurea, D.30.—Golden leaves. A magnificent tree for lawn specimens. Requires regular moisture during summer months. 2/6.



Fraxinus excelsior aurea

The colours of Flowering Gums cannot be guaranteed.

nigra, D.40.—Good autumn foliage.

Ornus, D.30.—Manna Ash. Golden autumn foliage.

oxycarpa (oxy, sharp; and carpus, a fruit), D.30.—Desert Ash. Will stand more dry weather than any other sort. Recommended for street work in the cooler climates.

Raywoodii, D.30.—Called Claret Ash on account of the wine colour of its leaves in autumn. Probably the finest tree of the family, being attractive in summer as well as autumn. A fast grower. 2/6.

velutina, D.40.—A variety from Arizona which should be suitable for our dry districts.

FUCHSIAS.—See Separate Section.

FUGOSIA.—See *Lagunaria*.



Galphimia glauca.

GALPHIMIA.—(Related to *Malpighia* and the same letters transposed give either name). Late summer, A.B.M.-P.R.S. 2/-.

glauca, E.5.—An attractive yellow flowered shrub from Mexico with bronzy leaves.

GARDENIA.—(Dr. Garden, an American). Sweet scented, white flowering shrubs from China and the Cape, greatly favoured by florists. Most of the varieties require shelter from frost, Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

florida fl. pl., E.3.—A very free flower-

ing dwarf, double type, previously catalogued as *intermedia*.

globosa, E.10.—Single, bell-shaped flowers.

magnifica, E.4.—Larger leaves and blooms than *florida*, but not so freely produced.

radicans, E.2.—A dwarf variety suitable for rockeries.

Thunbergii, E.10.—Large, tubular, single flowers. Particularly slow growing. 2/6.

GEIJERA.—(After J. D. Geijer). A valuable ornamental and fodder tree from the dry inland districts. A.M.P.S. 2/-.

parviflora, E.20.—The Wilga.

GENISTA.—(Gen, a small bush. This was the emblem of the Plantagenets [*Planta genista*]). Hardy shrubs allied to *Cytisus* and *Spartium*. 2/- each.

aetnensis, E.6.—Mt. Etna Broom. A strong growing variety, with pendulous branches bearing bright yellow clusters in November and December. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

tinctoria, E.3.—Bright golden yellow flowers in summer after other brooms have finished.

GERALDTON WAX PLANT.—See *Chamaelaucium*.

GLEDITSCHIA.—(Gleditsch, a German botanist). Thorny, deciduous trees known as the Honey Locust. Spring. 1/6.

triacanthos (three spined), D.40.—White.

GLOCHIDION *Ferdinandii*.—See Special Items.

GOLDFUSSIA.—(Dr. Goldfuss, Professor at Bonn University). Spring. B.R.S. 1/9.

anisophylla, E.3.—A small, shrubby plant, with purple foliage and lavender bell flowers.

GORDONIA.—(Gordon, a London nurseryman). A tall shrub with flowers like a large, single *Camellia*. The plant is in bloom from April to September. 3/-.

anomala, E.10.—White.

GORSE.—See *Ulex*.

GRAPTOPHYLLUM.—(Grapho, to write, and phyllon, a leaf; referring to the markings on the leaves of some of the species). A pretty summer flowering shrub from Queensland. 2/-.

Earlii, E.6.—Red.

GREVILLEA.—(Greville, a patron of Botany). Australian plants varying enormously in growth. The trees are suitable for avenues and the shrubs for garden work where they require cutting back after each

flowering to induce young growth. A.B.M.P.R.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Banksii Fosteri, E.8.—Rich crimson, blooming throughout the year.

Dallachiana, E.3.—Rosy red, tipped cream. Almost always in bloom. Syn. *G. alpina*.

linearis, E.6.—Mauve pink. Spring.

robusta, E.40.—Silky Oak. A good avenue and specimen tree, while the timber is used for cabinet work. Orange flowers profusely produced in spring. 1/6.

rosmarinifolia, E.6.—Rosy red with pale cream centre. Spring.

GUAVA.—See *Psidium*.

GUELDER ROSE.—See *Viburnum opulus*.



Habrothamnus elegans.

HABROTHAMNUS.—(*Habros*, gay; *Thamnos*, a shrub). Allied to *Cestrum*. Gay flowering plants which bloom over a long period. A.B.M.-P.R.S. 1/9 each.

elegans, E.8.—Scarlet.

Newellii, E.6.—Red.

HAKEA.—(Baron Hake, a German patron of Botany). Native spring flowering shrubs and trees suitable for hard conditions. A.M.P.S. 1/6 each.

eucalyptoides (Eucalyptus-like), E.10.—A West Australian variety. Crimson.

saligna (Willow-like), E.15.—White

flowers and beautiful bronzy young foliage.

HARPEPHYLLUM.—A name of unknown origin. A.B.P.R.S. 2/-.

caffrum, E.40.—Kaffir Plum. A tall evergreen tree of noble appearance, which is of special value for planting on large lawns or for avenue purposes. An excellent specimen may be seen in the Sydney Botanic Gardens. Must be sheltered from frost in its young stages.

HARPULLIA.—(From Harpulli, the Indian name for a related tree). B.R.S. 2/-.

pendula, E.30.—An attractive shade or ornamental tree from the North Coast. The timber is valued by cabinet makers.

HAWTHORN.—See *Crataegus* and *Pyra-cantha*.

HELIOTROPIMUM.—(*Helios*, the sun; *trope*, twining. It is generally considered that the flowers always face the sun). Dwarf, soft wooded shrubs, very sweetly scented. Sometimes called Cherry Pie. Must be protected from frost. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6 each.

aureum, E.3.—Golden leaves and pale blue flowers.

Lord Roberts, E.3.—Dark blue.

President Garfield, E.3.—Light mauve.

Swanley Giant, E.3.—Large, dark blue.

HIBISCUS.—(*Virgil's* name for the Marsh Mallow, to which they are allied). A very varied section comprising evergreen, deciduous and herbaceous sorts. The evergreen or *rosa sinensis* type is the main division and includes many beautiful colours. These varieties are only suitable for warm, frost free climates and require hard pruning each spring to renew the growth. This is a most important point, as if not pruned, they become very straggly. Spring to autumn. B.R.S. 2/- each.

ROSA SINENSIS TYPE.

Agnes Galt, E.8.—Cerise, shading to old rose. The largest flowered evergreen variety.

Apple Blossom, E.10.—Medium sized pink blooms in great profusion.

Camdenii, E.8.—Red.

Conqueror, E.6.—Buff yellow, crimson base. Tender.

Dawn.—See Special Items.

D. J. O'Brien.—See Special Items.

Fireglow.—See Special Items.

General Courteges, E.8.—Large scarlet.

George Harwood, E.10.—Large pink, dark centre. Upright grower.

Gloria, E.8.—Chinese orange suffused madder lake.

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigation.

Island Empress, E.6.—Double, rich cerise pink.

Julius Camfield, E.8.—Rich crimson, dark maroon eye.

Lambertii, E.8.—Double crimson. Tender.

Madeline Champion, E.8.—Rich apricot, strawberry red eye.

Peachblow, E.8.—Double salmon pink.

Pink Lustre.—See Special Items.

Rosalie.—See Special Items.

Rosy Morn, E.8.—Old rose with deeper salmon shadings on reverse.

Rose Scott, E.8.—Rose pink with white bar on back of each petal.

Tango Queen, E.8.—Deep tango.

Wilders White, E.8.—The nearest approach to white as flowers have only a slight flush on the outside of the petals. When out it is most striking with its crimson pistils projecting from the bloom.

SYRIACUS TYPE.

D.8.—These are deciduous, suitable for cold climates, and flower for a long period in summer. The colours are not as vivid as the *rosa sinensis* section but are very beautiful. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

alba plena.—Double white, dark centre.

Amaranthus.—Double rosy violet.

Ardens.—Double violet rose.

Boule de Feu.—Double, fiery red.

Coelestis.—Single azure blue.

de la Veuve.—Single heliotrope.

Leopoldii.—Semi-double, deep carmine.

puniceus plenus.—Semi-double dark rose.

rubis.—Single deep red.

totus albus.—Single pure white.

MUTABILIS TYPE.

Deciduous varieties growing to about 10ft. The flowers are large and double like a ball of ribbon. Autumn. 2/- ea.

mutabilis (changeable).—Blooms are first white and turn to red as they age.

mutabilis alba.—White.

HOLLY.—See Ilex.

HOLMSKIOLDIA.—(T. Holmskiöld, a Danish botanist). Autumn. B.R.S. 2/-.

sanguinea (blood red), **E.8.**—A tall shrub from India with tango coloured, bract-like flowers.

HOMALANTHUS.—(From hamalos, smooth; and anthos, a flower). A shrub or small bushy tree, native to the coastal area of New South Wales. B.R.S. 2/-.

populifolius, E.10.—Poplar-like leaves frequently turning various shades of red when old.

HONEY LOCUST.—See Gleditschia.

HORSE CHESTNUT.—See Aesculus.

HOVENIA.—(David Hoven, a Dutch senator). A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

dulcis (sweet), **D.20.**—A beautiful foliage tree which produces the peculiar fruit called Chinese Raisin.

HYDRANGEA.—(Hydor, water; angeion, a vessel; referring to the shape of the seed vessel). For many years hybridists have been increasing the number of Hydrangeas and we think the time has now come to reduce the list in the interests of all concerned. It can honestly be said that all the new varieties are an advance on the old sorts, but those listed below are in our opinion the very best for growing in either colour. T = tall, M = Medium growth. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. Plants in flower from 2/- each. Plants without bloom from 1/6 each.

Fringed.

Caroline (T).

Fruhlingserwachen (M).

Highland's Glory (T).

Odin (M).

Parsifal (M) and Elmar (M) (practically identical).

Not Fringed.

Ami Pasquier (M).

Deutschland (M).

Gertrude Glahn (T).

Giselher (M).

King George (T).

Le Cygne (T).

Liebling (M).

Mrs. Baardse (M).

Nixe (M).

Prince Henry (M).—Apparently a sport from "Parsifal" and often reverting.

Rochambeau (M).

Rouget de Lisle (M).

Rubis (T).

Sensation (T).

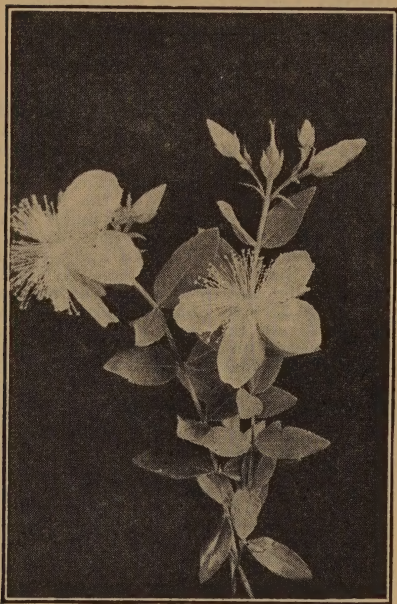
Spathsomner (M).

Seven recent importations are listed under Special Items.

COLOUR.

The anthocyan pigment in the petals has the peculiar property of producing pink, red, mauve or blue colours under different conditions. These colours are frequently seen on one plant at the same time, and the futility of giving any variety a fixed colour description is quite obvious.

To produce pink or red blooms the plant must be grown in a soil prac-



Hypericum patulum Henryii.

tically free from iron or aluminium, or else in which these salts are rendered insoluble by lime. A good potting mixture would be one-third each of sand, leaf mould, and well rotted cow manure. Any lime used should be raw ground limestone, as an excess of other forms causes chlorosis or yellowing of the leaves and unhealthy plants.

To produce blue, lime must be rigidly excluded from the potting mixture and a natural ironstone soil used instead. To this should be added a dessertspoonful of aluminium sulphate to each barrowload of soil. If grown in the open ground the same amount to a square yard of soil is sufficient. Recent correspondence with research workers shows that while iron does influence the colour, aluminium is much quicker in its results. It must be understood that even under the most careful treatment there is no permanence in Hydrangea colour, and the results must be considered as a horticultural gamble.

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora, D.6.—Totally different to the ordinary type, with a longer head of white bloom, while the plant is perfectly hardy. Summer. 2/6.

HYMENOSPORUM.—(Hymen, a membrane; sporos, a seed). A native

tree allied to the Pittosporum. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 2/-.

flavum (yellow), E.20.

HYPERICUM.—(The Yperikon of Dioscorides, Yper, on account of; vereike, heath; from its growing in similar places to the Heath). Small shrubs which need to be well pruned each winter to encourage young growth. Spring. 1/9 each.

calycinum, E.3.—Bright yellow. Often called Rose of Sharon.

Moserianum, E.3.—Yellow.

Moserianum tricolor, E.3.—Variegated leaves.

patulum Henryi, E.4.—Rich yellow.

IBOZA.—See Moschosma.

ILEX.—(From the resemblance of the leaves to the Ilex of Virgil, Quercus ilex). Holly. Beautiful evergreen shrubs, with dark green or variegated foliage and particularly valued for their berries. The failure of some plants to set seed is a matter of some concern. It should be mentioned that some specimens produce male flowers only, some female blooms, while others produce both on the same plant. The first will never seed, the second only when a pollen-bearing plant is near enough for cross fertilization, while the third may always be depended on for a crop. We have limited numbers of grafted plants of the last-named type, but except when specially ordered, seedlings of the ordinary green variety are supplied which may be any one of the above types. Where berries are mentioned they are red in each case.

Aquifolium, E.15.—The common English Holly. Raised from seed. 2/-.

Aquifolium albo marginata, E.10.—Silver variegated leaves. Grafted. 3/6.

Aquifolium aurea variegata, E.10.—Golden leaves. Grafted. 3/6.

Aquifolium J. C. van Tol, E.15.—A fine type of the green leaved variety, producing heavy crops of berries. Grafted. 3/6.

cornuta (horned), E.15.—Chinese Holly. This variety is struck from cuttings and will always berry. The berries are not so fine as the English variety, but it is the most suitable sort for Sydney climate. 2/6.

ILLAWARRA FLAME TREE.—See Brachychiton acerifolia.

IMPATIENS.—(The name means "impatient"; referring to the irritable nature of the seed pods which discharge their seeds when touched). Soft wooded plants producing blooms over a long period in summer. They are very useful in cool situations in conjunction with Fuchsias and Begonias. B.R.S. 1/-.

Note the variability in colour of Eucalyptus ficifolia.

Roylei, E.4.—Soft pink.

INDIAN HAWTHORN. — See *Raphiolepis*.

INGA. — (Its native name in South America). Beautiful shrubs which need regular pruning to keep shapely, and when covered with their small tassel flowers, are a very attractive sight. Spring. A.B.M.-P.R.S. 2/- each.

portoricensis (Porto Rico), E.8.—White.

pulcherrima (most beautiful), E.6.—Red.

IOCHROMA. — (Ion, violet; chroma, a colour). Quick growing shrubs, making a beautiful sight when in flower. They require pruning to encourage young growth. Summer. B.R.S. 2/- each.

grandiflora, E.8.—Light blue.

tubulosa, E.8.—Deep violet blue.

W. V. Seymour, E.8.—Royal purple.

JACARANDA. — (The Brazilian name). Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/9.

mimosifolia (mimosa leaved), D.30.—This well-known tree is one of the most suitable for avenues or general planting. The foliage is most attractive and the massed lavender blue flowers make a glorious sight. Susceptible to frost in its young stages, and should be planted when the cold weather is over and protected for the first winter or two.

JAPONICA.—See *Cydonia*.

JASMINUM.—(Ysmy, the Arabic name). With one exception, the varieties listed are hardy, but require pruning after each flowering to preserve good shape. The climbing types are described in that section. 2/- each.

fruticans (bushy), E.10. — Yellow, sweetly scented. Spring.

grandiflorum (large flowered), E.10.—White and very fragrant. May also be used as a climber. Spring.

primulinum (primula-like), E.6.—Semi-double yellow. Spring.

Sambac, E.6.—Large white, Suitable for B.R.S. only. Summer.

JUDAS TREE.—See *Cercis*.

JUSTICIA.—(J. Justice, a Scottish horticulturist). Small, soft wooded shrubs with curiously shaped blooms on top of the plant. Prune well after each flowering. Spring. B.R.S. 1/6 each.

carnea, E.4.—Light pink.

magnifica, E.4.—Dark pink.

KAFFIR APPLE.—See *Aberia*.

KAFFIR PLUM.—See *Harpephyllum*.

KALMIA.—(Peter Kalm, a Swedish botanist). This is the American Mountain Laurel, and is allied to the

Rhododendron family and requires similar treatment. Spring H.Mts. 2/6.

latifolia, E.6.—Clusters of dainty rose pink flowers.

KERRIA. — (M. Kerr, Superintendent, Botanic Gardens, Ceylon). Hardy, deciduous shrubs with yellow flowers in spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/9 each.

japonica, D.4.—Single.

japonica fl. pl., D.4.—Double.

KOELREUTERIA.—(Koelreuter, a celebrated German botanist, the father of plant hybridisation). The graceful, deciduous tree represented in the traditional Willow Pattern design. Summer. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

paniculata, D.20.—Yellow flowers and the foliage also turns yellow in autumn.

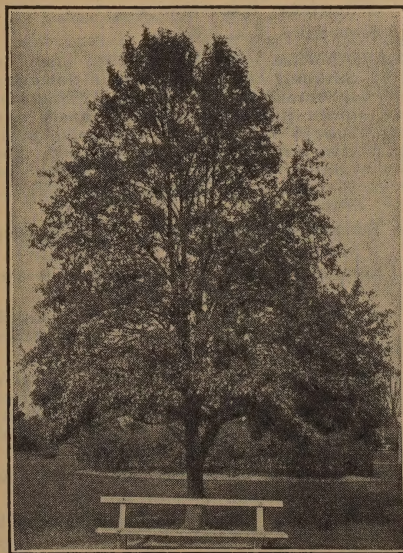
KOWHAI.—See *Sophora tetraptera*.

KURRAJONG.—See *Brachychiton diversifolia*.

LABURNUM.—(The old Latin name). Early spring. 2/-.

vulgare, D.15.—A handsome tall shrub with drooping racemes of yellow bloom.

LAGERSTROEMIA.—(M. Lagerstroem, a friend of Linnaeus). Deciduous shrubs bearing large panicles of flowers with crinkled petals, hence the common name "Crepe Myrtle". They require hard pruning each winter to encourage strong growth



Lagunaria Patersonii.

Lime for pink, Aluminium for blue hydrangeas.

- and better flowering. Summer. These plants will thrive in all except the coldest climates. A.B.M.P.R.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.
- Eavesii**, D.8. — Large trusses, pale mauve.
- Flos-reginae**, D.12.—Bright pink.
- Heliotrope Beauty**, D.12.—Resembles *Eavesii*, but several shades darker in colour. Recommended as a very fine variety. 2/6.
- indica alba**, D.12.—White.
- indica rubra**, D.12.—Bright red.
- Newmanii**.—See Special Items.
- LAGUNARIA**.—(From its resemblance to *Lagunae*, an allied genus). One of the most suitable trees for planting on the sea coast in exposed positions. Commonly called the Norfolk Island Hibiscus or White Oak. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.
- Patersonii**, E.30.—Pink.
- LANTANA**.—(An ancient name for *Viburnum*). Dwarf shrubs which bloom most of the year and suitable for hot, dry positions, although they like a certain amount of water for best results. The common variety is a proclaimed weed, but the garden types do not usually seed except in B. & R., and there is therefore no danger of their becoming a pest. Require hard pruning each winter to ensure bushiness. Shelter from frost until established. A.M.P.S. 1/- each.
- Chelsea Gem**, E.4.—Orange and red.
- Drap d'Or**, E.4.—Yellow.
- Sellowiana**, E.4.—Mauve.
- Snowflake**, E.4.—White.
- LASIANDRA**.—(*Lasios*, woolly; *aner*, an anther). Beautiful shrubs flowering in summer and autumn. They require pruning to keep shapely and should be given a sheltered position and protected from frost. The family name is often given as *Pleroma* or *Tibouchina*. A.B.M.-P.R.S. 2/- each.
- Edwardsii**, E.8. — The best garden variety. Purple.
- heteromala**, E.4.—Very large leaves and small purple flowers.
- macrantha**, E.10.—Medium sized, purple blooms produced on rather spreading growth.
- macrantha grandiflora**, E.6. — Extra large, purple flowers. Requires shelter from wind to prevent damage. The growth is dwarf and compact. Almost everblooming.
- microphylla**, E.4.—A small leaved, low growing type. Rosy purple.
- rosea**, E.6.—Really a native shrub correctly known as *Melastoma malabathricum*. The growth is rather dwarf and compact with mauve-pink flowers.
- LAUREL**.—See *Cinnamomum* and *Cerasus lauro-cerasus*.
- LAURUS**. — (From the Celtic *Laur*, green). A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.
- nobilis**, E.10.—Sweet Bay. The *Daphne* of the ancient Greeks and consecrated by them to priests and heroes. The young shoots provided the Crown of Laurels for victors, while the fruiting sprays made wreaths for distinguished poets. (Poet Laureate). The leaves are now used in cooking for flavouring.
- LAURUSTINUS**.—See *Viburnum tinus*.
- LAVANDULA**.—(Lavo, to wash; referring to Lavender Water). Dwarf, herb-like shrubs with silvery leaves and grey-blue flowers. Often used for small hedges and borders. Will thrive in any open situation. Summer. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/- each.
- dentata** (tooth leaved), E.3.—French Lavender. The best variety for hedge purposes.
- spica** (spike), E.2.—English Lavender.
- spica**, Bosisto's variety, E.2.—An improved type and much superior to *spica*, having larger heads and bluer flowers.
- LAVENDAR**.—See *Lavandula*.
- LEONOTIS**.—(Leon, lion; ous, an ear; some resemblance in the flower). Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6.
- Leonurus** (Leon, lion; oura, a tail), E.6.—Lion's Tail. A dwarf evergreen shrub from South Africa, bearing spikes of dark orange flowers.
- LEPTOSPERMUM**. — (*Leptos*, slender; *sperma*, a seed). Native Tea Tree. These comprise some of our most useful and beautiful shrubs. Winter. A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.
- alba fl. pl.**, E.6.—Double white. A very fine variety.
- Nichollsii magnifica**, E.4.—Red flowers rather larger than the type.
- Sandersii**, E.6. — Pink with deeper centre.
- LEYCESTERIA**.—(After W. Leysser). A small shrub from India. Autumn. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.
- formosa**, D.4.—Purplish flowers surrounded by reddish bracts.
- LIBONIA**.—(After M. Libon). Dwarf, free flowering shrub from Brazil. Autumn and winter, A.M.P.S. 1/6.
- floribunda**, E.2.—Scarlet and yellow.
- LIGUSTRUM**.—(*Ligare*, to tie; referring to the use made of the flexible shoots). Commonly known as Privet. There are many types of these plants which may be used for hedges or single specimens.
- ionandrum**, E.4.—A dwarf, compact, shiny leaved form, suitable for tubs

Hibiscus. Unexcelled for warm coastal climates.



Liquidambar styraciflua.

and rockeries. May be trimmed to any desired shape. 2/-.

lucidum (shiny), E.15.—Large leaved, Japanese Privet. 2/6 doz.

lucidum variegata, E.8.—A variegated form suitable for lawn specimens. 2/6

ovalifolium aureum elegantissimum, E.6.—Golden Privet. Requires regular clipping to maintain the bright yellow colour. Pot grown plants. 1/-.

pubescens (downy), E.8.—Small leaved Privet. 2/6 doz.

sinense (Chinese), E.12.—Large spikes of sweet scented blooms. 1/6.

LILAC.—See Syringa.

LILLIPILLY.—See Eugenia.

LILY OF THE VALLEY TREE. — See Clethra and Eleocarpus.

LIME OR LINDEN.—See Tilia.

LINUM.—(Linon, flax), A.B.M.P.S. 1/9.

trigynum (three styles) E.4.—A very showy, soft-wooded shrub, covered with yellow, bell-shaped flowers in winter. Needs cutting back hard after flowering. Syn. Reinwardtia.

LION'S TAIL.—See Leonotis.

LIPPIA. — (After Augustus Lippi, a French traveller in Abyssinia). Summer. 1/6.

citriodora, D.8.—Lemon Scented Ver-

benia. Requires pruning every winter to preserve a shapely habit.

LIQUIDAMBAR. — (Really, liquid and amber; referring to the gum produced by some species). Beautiful, deciduous trees, suitable for all climates except B. & R. The autumn colourings are superb. 2/-.

styraciflua (storax flowing), D.30.—

LIRIODENDRON.—(Lirion, a lily; dendron, a tree). A deciduous tree from North America allied to Magnolia. Spring. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.

Tulipiferum (tulip-bearing), D.30.—Greenish yellow flowers, followed by bright yellow leaves in autumn.

LONICERA.—(Adam Lonicer, a German Botanist). Hardy shrubs for all climates except R. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

caprifolium, D.6.—When trained as a shrub, this Honeysuckle makes a rounded bush, covered with fragrant flowers shading from yellow to pink. Spring.

fragrantissima (very fragrant), E.8.—Pale yellow. Winter.

nitida (shining), E.4.—Suitable for dwarf hedges except in sandy soil. Small white blooms. 1/-.

LOPHOSTEMON.—See Tristania.

LOROPETALUM. — (From loron, a thong; and petal). Dwarf shrub, covered with clusters of narrow petalled flowers. Spring. 2/6.

chinense, E.4.—Pale yellow.

LUCULIA.—(Luculi Swa, the native name in India). M.S. 2/-.

gratissima (most pleasing), E.8.—One of the most beautiful shrubs in the garden, with large heads of very sweetly scented, pink Bouvardia-like flowers in winter. It is most exasperating, being very hard to establish and liable to die out when several years old without apparent reason. Still, it is a quick grower and one success compensates for many losses. Plant in an easterly position and use lime on the soil. Careful watering in the hot weather is also essential, while it must be protected from frost.

MACADAMIA.—(John Macadam, M.D., a prominent Victorian). The young foliage is very attractive, while as an ornamental tree they are worth a place in any garden. Queensland Nut. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

ternifolia (arranged in threes), E.20.—This variety is extensively planted as a commercial orchard proposition in coastal districts. The product is in constant demand, as it is conceded the sweetest flavoured of all nuts. Trees commence to bear about seven years after planting.

The dwarf Grevilleas are beautiful shrubs.

MACKAYA.—(Dr. J. F. Mackay, keeper of the Dublin University and Botanic Gardens). Spring. B.R.S. 2/-.

bella (pretty), E.6.—A beautiful shrub with lilac coloured flowers.

MACLURA.—(W. MacLure, a North American geologist). 1/6.

aurantica (orange coloured; referring to the fruit), D.20.—Osage Orange. Often used for tall hedges.

MAGNOLIA.—(Professor Magnol of Montpellier). This family contains some of the most outstanding trees and shrubs available. Originally they came from widely separated countries, and amongst the number some are deciduous and some evergreen, while most of them are of a shrubby nature. Hardy everywhere except B. & R.

DECIDUOUS TYPES.

In this section the blooms are produced in early spring before the leaves appear, and when in full flower make a particularly handsome sight.

Lennei, D.15.—Rosy purple outside, white inside. 5/-.

obovata, D.10.—Large purple. 3/6.

obovata discolor, D.10.—Deeper than obovata. 3/6.

Soulangeana, D.15.—Pink outside, white inside. 5/-.

Soulangeana nigra, D.15.—The darkest variety with outside of petals deep vinous purple. 5/-.

stellata, D.6.—White, starry flowers. 5/-.

EVERGREEN TYPES.

With the exception of *grandiflora*, the flowers in this section are produced on the stems amongst the foliage. They are therefore not so spectacular when in bloom but generally make up for it in richer fragrance.

anonaefolia (anona-leaved), E.4.—A dwarf growing Port Wine, with fragrant yellow flowers. Spring. 2/6.

fuscata (brown stalked), E.8.—Port Wine Magnolia. Small purple, richly scented. 2/-.

grandiflora, E.20.—Extra large, highly fragrant, white blooms nearly 12 inches across. 2/-.

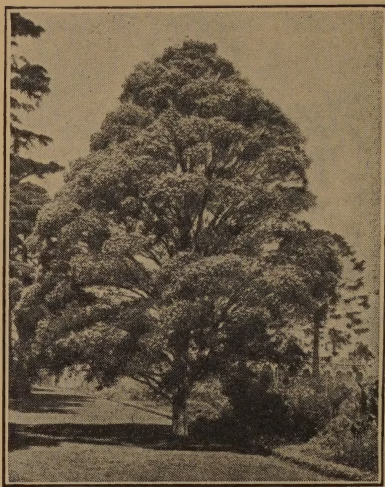
MAHONIA. See *Berberis*.

MALUS.—See *Pyrus Malus*.

MAPLE.—See *Acer*.

MAY.—See *Spirea* and *Crataegus*.

MELALEUCA.—(Melas, black; Leucos, white; referring to the colour of the old and young bark). Unless otherwise mentioned the blooms are white. Spring. 1/6 each.



Melaleuca styphelioides.

hypericifolia (hypericum leaved), E.8.—Flowers like a light red *Callistemon*. Will grow in exposed positions on the sea coast.

Leucadendron (leucos, white; dendron, a tree; the reference is to the white bark), E.30. Mostly shade or shelter trees suitable for swampy places and brackish soil.

styphelioides (*Styphelia*-like), E.25.—One of the paper bark tea trees, suitable for brackish or swampy places.

MELIA.—(Melia, the Manna Ash; referring to the resemblance of the leaves). Hardy, deciduous tree, suitable for all Australian climates. The berries have been proved poisonous to stock. Spring. 2/-.

Azedarach, D.20.—Lilac.

METROSIDEROS.—(Metra, heartwood; sideros, iron). Beautiful flowering trees from New Zealand. Will grow at the edge of the sea. Summer. B. & S. 2/-.

tomentosa (covered with hairs), E.20.—N.Z. Xmas Bush or Pohutukawa. Blood red.

MILLETIA.—(After J. A. Millet). Spring. B.R.S. 2/6.

caffra, E.12.—Spikes of rosy purple pea-shaped flowers.

MICHAELMAS DAISIES.—See *Herbaceous Section* under *Aster*.

MOCK ORANGE.—See *Philadelphus*.

MONSTERA.—(Probably from *monstrum*, an unnatural object). B.R.S. 3/-.

deliciosa, E.8.—Really a climbing

Our Landscape Dept. will plan new or renovate old gardens.

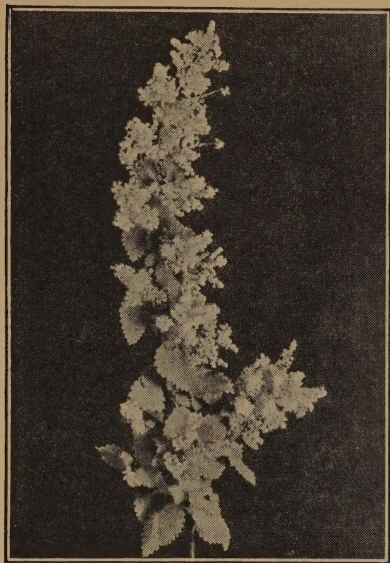
plant, but takes a long time to show this habit. Large perforated leaves and creamy white flowers shaped like a boat. Often called Fruit Salad Plant on account of the distinctive flavour of the fruit. Does best in shade.

MONTANO. — (Montano, a Mexican politician). Winter A.B.P.S. 2/-.

grandiflora (large flowered), E.10.—A tall shrub, producing large bunches of white Marguerite-like blooms.

MORETON BAY CHESTNUT.—See *Cas-tanosperrum*.

MORETON BAY FIG.—See *Ficus mac-rophylla*.



Moschosma riparia.

MOSCHOSMA.—(Moschos, musk; osme, a smell). Syn. Iboza. Winter. A.B.P.R.S. 1/9.

riparia (frequenting river banks), E.4.—A soft wooded plant from South Africa, producing masses of feathery mauve blooms. Must be sheltered from frost.

MOUNTAIN ASH.—See *Pyrus aucuparia*.

MURRAYA.—(Professor Murray, Editor of Linnaeus' works). Summer. B.R.S. 2/-.

exotica (a foreign introduction), E.6.—Beautiful, sweetly scented white blooms like orange blossom. May be grown as a specimen or hedge.

paniculata.—See Special Items.

MUSA.—(Antonius Musa, a physician). B.R.S. 2/6.

Arnoldiana, E.12. — This ornamental Banana grows quickly but dies after fruiting, when it is necessary to replant. Only suitable for frost-free, sheltered positions.

MUSSAENDA. — (The native name in Ceylon). Summer. B.R.S. 2/-.

erythrophylla.—See Special Items.

frondosa (leafy), E.6. — A beautiful shrub with orange flowers backed by a white bract which persists after the blooms have fallen.

MYOPORUM. — (Myo, to shut; and poros, a pore; referring to the transparent spots on the leaves). A.B.M.P.S. 2/-.

laetum (cheerful), E.10. — Specially suited for exposed sea coast conditions.

MYRTLE.—See *Myrtus*.

MYRTUS.—(Myron, perfume). Myrtle. Compact, dwarf growing shrubs with white, fragrant flowers. Spring. 2/- each.

communis (common), E.4.—In early days this was considered sacred to Venus, but was awarded to bloodless victors and used as a symbol of authority for magistrates. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

obcordata, E.4.—A native of New Zealand, with thin, erect branches and small grey-green leaves. H.M.-Mts.S.

pedunculatus (stalked), E.6.—Small, bronzy leaves. H.M.Mts.S.

Ralphii purpurea, E.6.—Bronze foliage. H.M.Mts.S.

NANDINA. — (Nandin, the Japanese name). Spring. 2/-.

domestica, E.8.—The Sacred Bamboo of Japan. A graceful foliaged shrub with spikes of white flowers. When several specimens raised from seed are growing in a clump, each plant produces bunches of beautiful red berries in autumn. Isolated specimens fruit sparsely.

NEILLIA.—(After Patrick Neill). 1/6.

opulifolia aurea, D.4.—Golden yellow foliage which makes a fine contrast to the ordinary green of the shrubbery. This variety was previously catalogued under the name of *Spirea*.

NERIUM.—(Neros, moist; referring to their native places of growth). Hardy shrubs, suitable for all except the coldest climates. They will grow in swamps or in dry districts, and are especially suited to seaside situations. There is quite a range of colours available, and the plants bloom over a long period from spring to autumn.

Jacarandas in bloom are beautiful.

Commonly known as Oleanders. Unless otherwise priced, 1/9 each.

alba, E.10.—Single, white.

Delphine, E.8.—Single, dark crimson.

Dr. Golfin, E.8.—Single, deep cerise.

luteum plenum, E.8.—Semi-double, cream.

Madame Charles Baltet, E.8.—Semi-double, soft pink.

Madonna grandiflora, E.8. — Semi-double, white.

Mrs. F. Roeding, E.6.—Semi-double, salmon.

Monsieur Belaguier, E.8.—Single, light pink.

Professor Martin, E.8.—Single, bright red.

Souvenir de August Roger, E.8. — Single, pale pink.

Souv. de Cazalis Allut, E.8.—Single, crimson.

splendens, E.10.—Large, double pink.

splendens variegata, E.6.—Variegated leaves. 3/-.

NEW ZEALAND XMAS BUSH. — See *Metrosideros*.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.—See *Phormium*.

NEW ZEALAND GLORY PEA. — See *Clanthus*.

NYSSA sylvatica.—See Special Items.

OAK.—See *Quercus*.

OCHNA.—(Ochne, the wild pear tree; from the resemblance of the leaves). Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.



Olea europea as a street tree

multiflora (many flowered), E.6. — Yellow flowers followed by black berries with a scarlet bract.

OLEA.—(Elaia, the Olive). Hardy trees suitable for hedges, street planting or single specimens. They will stand drought and cold, and are one of the most suitable subjects for a hedge inland. The fruiting varieties are equally valuable for ornament, while at the same time producing valuable fruit for oil or pickling.

europaea (European), E.20.—Common Olive. 1/-.

Fruiting varieties.—2/6 each.

Ascolano.—Pickling.

Large Fruited.—Pickling.

Lucca.—Oil.

Manzanillo.—Pickling.

Mission.—Pickling and oil.

Sevillano.—Pickling.

OLEANDER.—See *Nerium*.

OLEARIA.—(Olea, an Olive tree). H.M.-Mts.S. 2/-.

Forsteri, E.10.—Yellowish green young foliage, turning deep green later. The margins of the leaves are curiously waved, while the silvery reverse makes a striking contrast to the green above. Syn. *O. paniculata*.

OLIVE.—See *Olea*.

OSAGE ORANGE.—See *Maclura*.

OSMANTHUS.—(Osme, perfume; anthos, a flower). Hardy shrubs grown for their sweet scented white blooms or ornamental foliage. Autumn and winter. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

Aquifolium (holly leaved), E.6.—

Aquifolium purpureus, E.6.—Purplish tinted foliage.

Aquifolium variegata, E.6.—

fragrans, E.6.—Tiny, apricot scented flowers. The leaves are used in China to flavour tea.

PAULOWNIA.—(After a Princess of the Netherlands). Spring. 2/6.

imperialis, D.20.—A deciduous tree with light blue, bell-shaped, Jacaranda-like flowers, followed by very large leaves. The young plants frequently die down to the roots until well established, when they form a permanent trunk.

PEACH Flowering.—See *Amygdalus*.

PEARL BUSH.—See *Exochorda*.

PENTAPTERYGIUM. — (Pente, five; pterygion, a small wing). Summer. B.R.S. 2/-.

serpens, E.3.—A beautiful shrub bearing pendulous, tubular, crimson flowers from its arching branches. Prefers a shady position free from lime.

Lilacs should be more extensively planted.

PEPPER TREE.—See Schinus.

PERSOONIA.—(After C. H. Persoon, a distinguished botanist). Spring. A.M.P.S. 2/-.

pinifolia, E.10.—Geebung. A graceful native shrub with yellow blooms. The feathery foliage is suitable for mixing with cut flowers.

PHILADELPHUS.—(The Greek name). Mock Orange or Syringa. The last name is confusing, as it is the botanical name for Lilac. Hardy, deciduous shrubs with white flowers, very sweetly scented. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/9 each.

speciosa (showy), D.8.—Single.

Virginal, D.6.—Large, semi-double.

PHLOX (Perennial).—See Separate Section.



Phormium tenax purpurea

PHORMIUM.—(Phormos, a basket; one of the uses made of the fibre). Useful plants for clump-like effects. Can be grown in the garden or in swampy ground.

tenax (tough), E.8. — New Zealand Flax. 1/6.

tenax purpureum, E.6.—Purple leaved form. 2/-.

tenax variegatum, E.8.—Yellow and green. 2/-.

PHOTINIA.—(Photeinos, shining).

glabra robusta.—See Special Items.

glabra rubens, E.10. — A beautiful shrub, the main attraction being in its young leaves which are brilliant red. These gradually turn green, but at each new growth the red foliage makes a vivid display. There seems to be difficulty to grow

it in moist situations and dry inland climates, but it does well in H.Mts.S. 1/9.

serrulata (serrated), E.15. — Large heads of white flowers, followed on old plants by bunches of red berries. Everywhere except B. & R. 1/9.

PISTACIA *chinensis*.—See Special Items.

PITHECOLOBIUM.—(From *pithekos*, an ape; and *lobos*, a lobe; literally, a Monkey's ear-ring). Beautiful ornamental shade trees from the east coast of Australia. B.R.S. 2/6.

grandiflorum, E.30. — Pale yellow, crimson tipped flowers. Known also as "Marble Wood" or "Laceflower".

PITTOSPORUM.—(Pitte, pitch; sporos, a seed. They are covered with a resinous pulp). Hardy foliage shrubs or small trees, mostly from New Zealand. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

crassifolium (thick leaved), E.10. — Very suitable for sea coast.

eugenioides (Eugenia-like), E.15.—

eugenioides variegatum, E.15.—Silver variegation.

rhombifolium (rhomboid leaved), E.15. — Covered in autumn with clusters of bright orange berries. A.B.M.-P.R.S.

undulatum (wavy), E.20.—The Native Daphne. Fills the whole garden with perfume at night. Shelter from frost when young. A.B.M.-P.R.S.

PLANE.—See Platanus.

PLATANUS.—(Platys, broad; referring to the spreading habit of growth). Large, deciduous trees, suitable for street planting or specimens. Require a fair amount of water for best development. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

orientalis (eastern), D.40. — Oriental Plane.

PLECTRANTHUS.—(Plektron, spur; anθος, a flower). Soft wooded shrubs, suitable for planting in partial shade. Autumn. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6 each.

Ecklonii, E.4.—Blue.

saccatus (baggy), E.2. — Lavender blue.

PLUM (Flowering).—See Prunus.

PLUMBAGO.—(Plumbum, lead. This plant was always prescribed for an eye disease of this name). Dwarf shrubs from South Africa, used for hedges or single specimens. All the better for regular pruning. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6 each.

capensis, E.6.—Blue.

capensis alba, E.6.—White.

PLUMIERIA. — (Plumier, a celebrated French botanist). Sweet scented shrubs known as Frangipanni. Suit-

Lasiandra Edwardsii is an improvement.



Populus monilifera aurea.

able for warm, frost free positions only. Summer. B.R.S. 2/- each.

acutifolia (sharply pointed), D.12.—White.

rubra, D.10.—Pink.

PODALYRIA. — (Podalirius, son of Aesculapius). Silvery leaved shrubs from South Africa with Pea-shaped flowers. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

grandiflora, E.8.—Mauve-pink.

POINCIANA.—(Mons. de Poinci, Governor of Antilles). A semi-deciduous shrub with Mimosa-like foliage and striking flowers. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

Gilliesii, E.6.—Bird of Paradise. Yellow and red.

POINSETTIA. — (Mons. Poinsette, its discoverer). A.B.P.R.S. 1/9.

pulcherrima (most beautiful), D.10.—A deciduous shrub prized for its enormous scarlet bracts in winter. The true flower is inconspicuous. Very susceptible to frost injury.

POLYGALA.—(Poly, much; and gala, milk; abundance of milky juice). Hardy flowering shrubs with pea-shaped blooms. Summer. A.B.H.M.P.S.

oppositifolia, E.3.—Purple with drooping branches. 2/6.

virgata, E.8.—Rosy purple. 2/-.

POMEGRANATE.—See Punica.

POPLAR.—See Populus.

POPULUS.—(The Romans planted the tree extensively in their cities, whence it was called "Arbor populi", the tree of the poplance). Deciduous trees of various types, some narrow and some broad growing. Largely used for avenues and parks, especially in cooler climates. 2/- each.

Bollaena, D.40. — An upright silver Poplar.

deltoidea, D.40.—One of the Cottonwoods of North America. Large leaves with a distinct red mid-rib. Very spreading growth.

dilatata, D.50. — Lombardy Poplar. This is the upright type mostly used for avenues. Larger specimens are usually available during the winter months at varying prices up to 25/- each according to size and age. These advanced plants require a little attention as to watering and staking after planting until thoroughly established. When properly cared for they offer an opportunity for creating a quick effect in a very brief time.

monilifera aurea, D.25.—Golden Poplar. A smaller growing, spreading variety with golden green leaves.

yunnanense, D.30.—A particularly fast growing, broad spreading species with a distinct red veining in the large handsome leaves.

PORT WINE MAGNOLIA.—See Magnolia fuscata.

PORTUGAL LAUREL.—See Cerasus lusitanica.

POSOQUERIA. — (The native name). Summer. B.R.S. 2/6.

multiflora, E.4.—A choice shrub for warm, frost-free climates. It forms a dense bush with dark green foliage and bunches of long, fragrant white flowers.

PRIVET.—See Ligustrum.

PROSTANTHERA.—(Prostheke, appendage; anthera, anther). Free blooming, native shrubs, with strongly scented foliage. Commonly known as Mint Bush. Spring. A.M.P.S. 2/- each.

incisa, E.6.—The cut-leaved variety. Violet.

nivea, E.6.—White.

ovalifolia, E.8.—Rich purple sprays covering the plant and always commanding attention at flowering time.

Sieberi, E.4.—Light violet. Dwarf, bushy growth.

violacea, E.10.—Violet.

PROTEA.—(Proteus, the versatile sea-god; in allusion to the diversity of the species). A shrub of the same natural order as our Waratah. Likes a well drained soil for best results. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.

compacta, E.10.—Rose-red. 3/6.

Oleanders are specially suited for dry climates.

grandiceps, E.10.—Pink flowers with grey beards and handsome foliage. 3/6.

mellifera (honey bearing), E.8.—Cape Honeysuckle. Creamy pink, cone shaped blooms. 2/6.

nerifolia, E.10.—Greyish red and brown. 3/6.

PRUNUS.—(*Prunum*, a plum). This section comprises some of the most beautiful of garden subjects. The flowering varieties in early spring make a most delightful effect, while the purple foliage sorts make a contrast with the ordinary green of other plants which is most striking. Everywhere except B. & R. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Blireiana, fl. pl., D.10.—Double rose pink, light purple foliage.

japonica, D.4.—Single pink and small cherry-like fruits.

Mume, D.10.—Japanese Apricot. Richly fragrant blooms very early in spring. Available in double pink, double red and double white. 2/6 each.

Pissartii nigra, D.15.—Single pink and deep bronzy leaves.

sinensis alba fl. pl., D.4. — Small grower, double white.

sinensis rosea fl. pl., D.4. — Double pink.

The above two varieties are sometimes grown by cutting level with the ground each spring after flowering. As a result, a crop of straight rods about 4ft. high appears, making a very pleasing effect when in flower.

Vesuvius, D.12.—Large, purple bronze leaves.

PSIDIUM.—(A Greek name originally applied to the Pomegranate). Guava. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

Cattleyanum, E.8.—Purple.

PUNICA.—(*Puniceus*, scarlet). Pomegranate. Some varieties are grown for their flowers, others for their fruit. Both types are beautiful ornamental shrubs. Everywhere except B. & R. Early summer. Unless otherwise priced, 1/9 each.

Granatum, D.10.—The Common Fruiting Pomegranate.

Granatum fl. pl., D.8.—Double scarlet.

Granatum Andre Leroy, D.5.—Double reddish salmon, white margin.

nana, D.2.—A dwarf and slow growing form of the ordinary Pomegranate, with miniature single flowers and fruit. Suitable for small hedges and rockeries where low growth is desirable. Highly recommended.

nana fl. pl., D.2.—Double flowered form of the dwarf Pomegranate. 2/-.

Papershell, D.10.—Profuse bearer with thin skinned fruit.

Sweet Fruited, D.10.—Bright crimson fruit with rich flavour.

PYRACANTHA.—(*Pyr*, fire; *antha*, a thorn). Under this heading are listed all the evergreens usually catalogued under Hawthorn. Hardy berry-bearing shrubs of great beauty. All are white flowered, and the colours mentioned are those of the berries, which are at their best during autumn and winter. A.H.M.-Mts.P.S. 1/9 each.

angustifolia, E.10.—Orange.

coccinea, E.6.—Orange.

coccinea Lalandei, E.6.—Yellowish red.

crenulata, E.8.—Red.

formosana red.—See Special Items.

formosana yellow.—See Special Items.

Gibbsii var. **aurea**, E.15.—Yellow.

Hodginsii, E.10.—Orange red.

Rogersiana, E.10.—Orange, turning red.

Rogersiana flava, E.10.—Golden yellow. Early.

yunnanensis, E.8.—Orange, turning red. Spreading grower.



Pyracantha angustifolia.

PYRUS.—(*Pirus*, the pear). Beautiful, small ornamental trees, with bunches of red berries and richly tinted leaves in autumn.

Aria lutescens, D.20.—A yellow leaved form of the White Beam. 2/6.

Aucuparia, D.20.—Mountain Ash or

Lonicera nitida makes an excellent hedge.

Rowan. Very useful for street trees in cool climates. 2/-.

PYRUS MALUS.—The Flowering Apples and Crabs, bearing single or double blooms in spring, while some sorts have reddish bronze foliage. A.H.M.-Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

alba plena, D.10.—Double white.

aldenhamensis, D.12.—Bronzy foliage with red flowers and fruit.

Currant D.10.—Clusters of small red and yellow fruits.

floribunda, D.10.—Carmine buds, opening white with pink reverse.

Parkmannii, D.6.—Rich carmine buds, semi-double, rosy pink when open.

rosea plena, D.10.—Double pink.

spectabilis, D.10.—Dense masses of red buds, opening to semi-double pink flowers, followed by red fruit.

QUEENSLAND FIRE TREE.—See *Stenocarpus*.

QUEENSLAND NUT.—See *Macadamia*.



Quercus Ilex.

QUERCUS.—(From the Celtic *quer*, fine; *cuez*, a tree). The Oak. Hardy evergreen and deciduous trees for the cooler climates. Slow growers, but long lived, especially the evergreen types. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.

Aegilops, E. or D.30.—*Valonia* Oak. The acorns are used for tanning.

coccinea (scarlet), D.30.—One of the best of the red leaved Oaks. The true variety is somewhat scarce.

Ilex, E.30.—*Holm Oak*. The habit of growth and foliage vary enormously, but at any time this is a particularly fine tree.

palustris (marsh loving), D.40.—*Pin Oak*. One of the finest of the red leaved kinds.

Robur, D.40.—*English Oak*.

REINWARDTIA.—See *Linum trigynum*.

RHAPHIOLEPIS.—(*Rhapis*, a needle; *lepis*, a scale). Hardy shrubs with clusters of white flowers, followed by black berries. Will stand any climate, and especially suitable for seaside planting. *Indian Hawthorn*. Spring. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Fergusonii, E.3.—A very dwarf type and an ideal low shrub suitable for tub work.

indica, E.8.—Makes a good hedge, which requires very little pruning. The young leaves are brown-red and very attractive.

intermedia, E.8.—An improved form selected on this nursery, with larger heads than the normal type. 3/6.

ovata, E.4.—Larger foliage and dwarf, slow growth.

RHODODENDRONS.—See *Separate Section*.

RHUS *Cotinus folius purpureus*.—See *Special Items*.

RHUS succedanea.—Owing to its poisonous properties, this has been discarded in favour of *Pistacia chinensis*.

RIBES.—(An Arabic name). Flowering Currant. Requires a cool climate and moist conditions. Early spring. H.M.Mts. 2/-.

sanguineum (red), D.5.—Pendulous sprays of rosy pink flowers.

ROCK ROSE.—See *Cistus*.

RONDELETIA.—(W. Rondelet, a Frenchman). 2/- each.

amoena (pleasing), E.8.—Salmon pink flowers like a beautiful *Laurustinus*, carried well above handsome foliage. Spring. B.R.S.

strigosa (lean; referring to the stems), E.5.—Quite distinct from *amoena*, throwing up long arching canes which bear bunches of bright crimson blooms in spring and summer. Everywhere except H.Mts.

ROSMARINUS.—(Ros, dew; marinus, the sea). "There's Rosemary, that's for Remembrance", is perhaps the most popular reason why this plant is grown. It makes a very useful low hedge or border.

officinalis, E.4.—*Rosemary*. 1/-.

prostratus, E.1.—A dwarf form suitable for rockeries. 1/6.

ROWAN.—See *Pyrus aucuparia*.

RUPELLIA.—(J. Ruelle, a French botan-

Follow planting instructions carefully.

- ist). Dwarf, soft wooded shrubs, suitable for the front of a border. Autumn. B.R.S. 1/6.
- macrantha** (large flowered), E.3.—Rosy purple, bell shaped blooms.
- RUSSELLIA**.—(Dr. Russel, author of a "Natural History of Aleppo"). Spring to autumn. A.B.M.P.R.S.
- junceae** (*Juncus*, a rush), E.4.—A dwarf shrub with weeping habit and scarlet tubular flowers. 1/9.
- sarmentosa**, E.4.—Erect growth and larger blooms than the preceding variety. 2/6.
- SALIX**.—(From the Celtic sal, near, and lis, water). Deciduous trees suitable for any climate, but do best near water. Very useful for stock feed in drought and also to stop erosion along river banks. 1/6 each.
- babylonica**, D.30.—The Weeping Willow.
- Caprea** (capre, a goat), D.20.—Goat Willow or Pussy Willow, so called on account of the silky catkins preceding the leaves.
- Salamonii**, D.30.—A vigorous growing kind with semi-pendulous habit.
- vitellina aurea** (vitellina, yellow, and aurea, gold; referring to the colour of the bark and leaves), D.20.—Golden Basket Willow.
- vitellina aurea pendula**, D.20.—Weeping form of the Golden Basket Willow.
- SAMBUCUS**.—(Sambuke, a musical instrument made from Elder wood). Deciduous shrubs of which the golden variety is the most attractive. H.M.Mts.S. 1/6.
- nigra aurea**, D.12.—A golden leaved form.
- SAPIUM**.—(An old Latin name). A.B.M.P.S. 2/-.
- sebiferum** (wax bearing), D.20.—A handsome, deciduous tree from China, valued for its beautiful autumn foliage.
- SASSAFRAS**.—See *Doryphora*.
- SCENTED VERBENA**.—See *Lippia*.
- SCHINUS**.—(*Schinus*, a Greek name). A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/9.
- Molle**, E.20.—Pepper. A fast growing shade tree which will thrive in the hottest and driest climate and all except the very coldest parts. The staminate or male flowers are usually produced on one tree and the pistillate blooms on another. This accounts for some failing to fruit.
- terebinthifolius**.—See Special Items.
- SCOLOPIA Brownii**.—See Special Items.
- SENECIO**.—(Senex, an old man; referring to the white hair-like calyx). Handsome shrubs with large leaves, and yellow flowers in winter. B.R.S. 2/- each.
- grandifolius**, E.8.
- Petasites**, E.6.
- SESBANIA**.—(Sesban, the Arabic name). Summer. A.B.M.P.S. 2/-.
- Tripettii**, D.10.—Brazilian Glory Pea. Rich tango coloured flowers in long racemes. Requires regular pruning.
- SHE OAK**.—See *Casuarina*.
- SILKY OAK**.—See *Grevillea*.
- SNOWBALL TREE**.—See *Viburnum opulus*.
- SNOWBERRY**.—See *Symphoricarpos*.
- SOPHORA**.—(From the Arabic name, Sophero, of a leguminous tree). A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.
- japonica**, D.30.—Pagoda Tree. A handsome variety producing panicles of creamy white pea-shaped flowers on aged specimens. Summer.
- tetraptera**, E.20.—N.Z. Kowhai. Yellow. Spring. Previously catalogued under the name of *Edwardsia*.
- SPARMANNIA**.—(Dr. A. Sparmann, a Swedish botanist). Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.
- africana**, fl. pl., E.10.—Quick growing, large leaved shrub with double white flowers.
- SPARTIUM**.—(Spartor, cordage; a reference to the flexible shoots). Free flowering shrubs, particularly valuable for early spring display. Prune after blooming to keep in good condition. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/6 each.
- junceum** (rush-like), E.8.—Spanish Broom. Yellow.
- multiflora album** (many flowered white), E.8.
- SPATHODEA**.—(Spatheo, a sheath; referring to the form of the calyx). Spring and summer. B.R.S. 2/6.
- campanulata** (bell-shaped), E.30.—The West African Tulip Tree. Suitable only to warm, frost-free climates where its orange-scarlet flowers make it most conspicuous.
- SPEAR LILY**.—See *Doryanthes*.
- SPIRAEA**.—(Speira, to wind; alluding to its fitness for twining into wreaths). Hardy, deciduous shrubs, covered with long sprays of flowers in spring. A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1/6 each.
- Anthony Waterer**, D.4.—Crimson.
- gracilis**, D.3.—Graceful feathery foliage which colours well in autumn.
- prunifolia fl. pl.**, D.4.—Double white.
- Reevesiana**, D.6.—Single white.
- Reevesiana fl. pl.**, D.6.—Double white.
- STENOCARPUS**.—(Stenos, narrow; carpos, a fruit). Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2/-.
- sinuatus** (wavy), E.30.—Queensland Fire Tree. Curious scarlet flowers rayed like a wheel.



Stenocarpus sinuatus.

STERCULIA.—See *Brachychiton*.

STEWARTIA.—(After John Stewart, the Earl of Bute). Often spelt *Stuartia*. Spring. H.M.Mts. 2/6.

sinensis, D.12.—A rare shrub from China, with white flowers up to 2in. across and good autumn foliage.

ST. JOHN'S BREAD.—See *Ceratonia*.

STRANVAESIA.—(After Hon. W. F. Strangway). Handsome, semi-deciduous shrubs, colouring in autumn and bearing bunches of red berries. Everywhere except B. & R. Spring. 2/-.

salicifolia (willow-leaved), S.D.6.—White.

STRAWBERRY TREE.—See *Arbutus*.

STRELITZIA.—(After the wife of George III., Charlotte of Mecklenberg Strelitz). Birds Tongue Flower. Unique plants from South Africa. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.

farinacea (mealy), E.4.—Purple and yellow. 3/6.

reginae (queens), E.4.—Blue and gold. 3/6.

STREPTOSOLEN.—See *Browallia Jamesonii*.

STYRAX.—(An Arabic name). A vanilla scented resin under the name of *Storax* was obtained from one of the varieties. Summer. H.M.-Mts.S. 2/6.

Wilsonii, D.6. — White drooping flowers.

SWEET BAY.—See *Laurus*.

SYMPHORICARPUS.—(Symphoreo, to bear together, and *karpos*, fruit; in allusion to the clusters of berries). A.M.Mts.P.S. 1/6.

orbiculatus, D.4.—Red berries.

SYRINGA.—(*Syringos*, a pipe). Commonly known as Lilacs, these beautiful, deciduous flowering shrubs are great favourites and especially suited to the cooler climates. If planted out in the open, budded plants will bloom much quicker than suckers. Spring. H.M.Mts. D.10. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

DOUBLE.

Abel Carriere.—One of the best dark blues.

Belle de Nancy.—Satiny pink.

Charles Sargent.—Clear lilac.

Condorcet.—Light blue.

Katherine Havemeyer.—Deep lavender. 2/6.

Madame Abel Chatenay.—Best white.

Marechal de Bassompierre.—Dark carmine rose.

Maurice de Vilmorin.—Light lilac.

Paul Thirion.—Carmine buds, opening rosy claret.

President Fallieres.—Bud reddish lilac, opening lilac mauve. Large heads and very free flowering.

Thunberg.—Bright blue.

Vauban.—Dark buds, opening soft mauve. Large heads and free blooming.

SINGLE.

chinensis.—A hybrid between Persian and English types, resembling the former. The trusses are larger and a deeper lilac colour. Recommended.

Hugo Koster.—Reddish mauve. 2/6.

Jan val Tol.—Largest single white.

Laplace.—Deep red buds, opening reddish violet.

Monge.—Violet red.

Negro.—Dark purple, opening heliotrope red.

Souv. de Louis Spath.—Blackish red. Best of its colour.

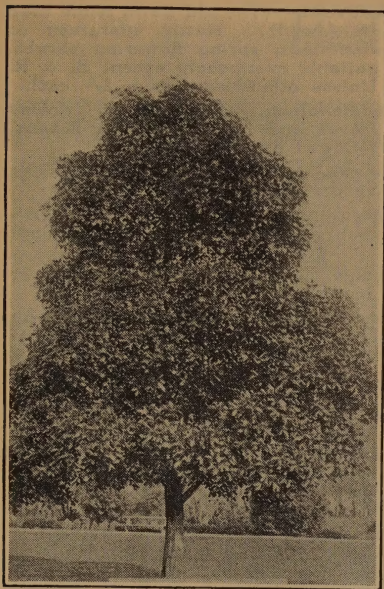
Wolfii.—Attractive lilac-pink, Privet-like blooms.

TALLOW TREE CHINESE.—See *Sapium*.

TAMARIX.—(An old Latin name). Deciduous shrubs, suitable for moist situations and exposed positions on the sea coast in sandy soils. Require regular cutting back each winter, and a watch should be kept for borers. Commonly called *Tamarisk* or *Flowering Cypress*. Summer. 1/9 each.

gallica (French), D.12.—Pink.

Never plant without removing the paper pot.



Tristania conferta.

- japonica plumosa* (Japanese feathery),
D.12.—Plume-like foliage, pale pink.
pentandra, D.12.—Rosy pink.

TEA PLANT.—See *Thea*.

TEA TREE.—See *Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*.

- TECOMA.**—(A contraction of its Mexican name). Tall shrubs with bell-shaped flowers. Prune regularly to keep bushy. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.
capensis, E.10.—Orange red. Frequently used as a hedge. 1/9.
Smithii, E.10.—Orange yellow. 2/-.
velutina (velvety), E.12.—Yellow. 2/-.

TELOPEA.—(*Telopas*, seen at a distance). Waratah. When kept well pruned and shaped, this makes a beautiful garden shrub. A single specimen has been known to have as many as 400 blooms on it at one time. Young plants when first put out should be shaded from the strong sun, but once established are extremely hardy. Spring 2/-.

- speciosissima* (most beautiful), E.10.
—Red.

THEA.—(The Chinese word for tea is *tchea*). This plant belongs to the *Camellia* family, and produces the tea of commerce. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.
bohea, E.6.—White.

TILIA.—(The old name used by Virgil). Lime or Linden. A beautiful tree

in cool, moist climates. H.Mts. 2/6.
europaea (European), D.40.

TOXICOPHLEA.—(*Toxicon*, poison; *phloios*, bark). Spring. A.B.P.R.S. 2/-.

spectabilis (showy), E.8.—White, sweetly scented. Must be sheltered from frost while young.

TRISTANIA.—(J. M. C. Tristan, a French botanist). Brushbox.

conferta (clustered), E.40.—A handsome, quick growing, ornamental tree, largely used for street planting in Sydney, while the timber is favoured for bridge decking. Must be protected from frost for a year or two, and should be planted after winter is over. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1/6.

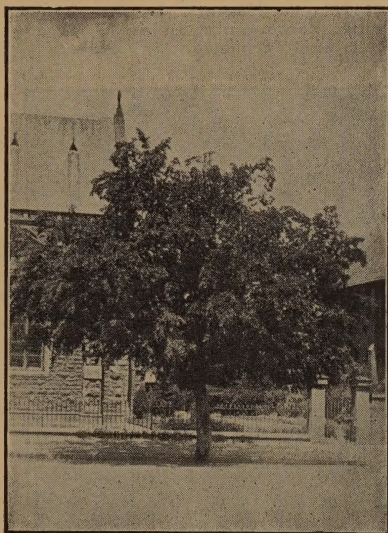
laurina, E.30.—Water Gum. A splendid shade tree, suitable for street planting or along fresh water streams. B.R.S. 2/-.

TULIP TREE.—See *Liriodendron*.

TUPELO.—See *Nyssa*, Special Items.

ULEX.—(From a Celtic word meaning prickly). Furze or Gorse. 2/-.

europaeus fl. pl., E.4.—A very beautiful shrub, producing double yellow flowers all through the winter months.



Ulmus chinensis as a street tree

ULMUS.—(The Celtic name). Handsome deciduous trees, suitable only for cool climates and good deep soil. H.M.Mts.

campestris (field loving), D.50.—English Elm. 2/-.

- campestris*, Louis van Houtte, D.30.—A golden leaved form of the English Elm. 2/6.
- chinensis* (Chinese), E.25.—Weeping Elm, A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.
- medio argentea variegata*, D.40.—A variegated form of English Elm. 2/6.
- montana*, D.60.—Wych or Scotch Elm. Does not sucker readily like the other sorts. 2/-.
- montana lutescens*, D.30.—Golden leaves. Previously catalogued in error as *U. americana aurea*. 2/6.
- VERONICA.**—(Probably after Saint Veronica). Small shrubs flowering over the greater part of the year. Suitable for coastal planting in A.M.P.S. and sheltered positions in H.Mts. 1/9 each.
- Andersonii*, E.4.—Blue.
- Blue Gem*, E.3.—Lavender blue.
- elliptica*, Autumn Glory, E.3.—Violet.
- gracilis*, E.4.—White.
- imperialis*, E.4.—Crimson shading to majenta.
- La Seduisante*, E.3.—Crimson. We can supply the following varieties suitable for rock work, ranging in height from six inches to one foot:—*Albicans*, *Bidwillii*, *Cataracte*, *divaricata*, *cupressiformis*, *Dorrien Smithii*, *Hailciana*, *Hunteri*, *Lyallii*, *Lyallii pink*, *Perpescanta*, *rigidula*, *suaveolens* and *Vernicosa*. 1/9 each.
- 
- VIBURNUM.**—(The old Latin name used by Virgil). Hardy evergreen or deciduous, spring flowering shrubs, suitable everywhere except B. & R. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.
- Buddleifolium*, D.6.—Long downy leaves and heads of white flowers, followed by black berries.
- Carlesii*, D.6.—Pale pink to white, very sweetly scented. 3/6.
- macrocephalum*, D.8.—The Giant Snowball Tree. Large white heads not unlike a *Hydrangea*. 3/6.
- Opulus*, D.8.—The Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree. White.
- punctatum*, E.8.—A distinct kind with small leaves and a profusion of white blooms.
- rhytidophyllum*, E.8.—An unusually large leaved variety, dark green above, rusty colour beneath. Creamy flowers followed by red berries.
- Seiboldtii*, E.6.—Dense, bushy habit, with dark green foliage. The creamy white blooms are followed by red berries which finally become black.
- sinensis* (Chinese), E.8.—White flowers and red berries.
- suspensum*, E.6.—White, sweetly scented.
- Tinus*, E.6.—*Laurustinus*. White. 1/9.
- Tinus lucidum*, E.8.—White. Blue berries.
- tomentosum* (covered with matted hair), D.6.—White. Red berries.
- tomentosum plicatum*, D.8.—Japanese Guelder Rose. White.
- VIOLETS.**—See Separate Section.
- VIRGILIA.**—(After the poet Virgil). Everywhere except the coldest climates. Spring. 2/-.
- capensis*, E.15.—A quick growing, small tree with rosy purple, pea-shaped flowers. Prune after blooming to keep bushy.
- WARATAH.**—See *Telopea*.
- WATER LILIES.**—See Separate Section.
- WATTLE.**—See *Acacia*.
- WEDDING BELLS.**—See *Deutzia*.
- WEIGELA.**—See *Diervilla*.
- WESTRINGIA.**—(Dr. J. P. Westring). A hardy shrub which will grow in the most exposed positions and the poorest soil. Recommended as a dwarf hedge for sea-coast frontages. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.
- rosmariniformis*, E.4.—White, faintly tinted lilac.
- WHITE CEDAR.**—See *Melia*.
- WILGA.**—See *Geijera parviflora*.
- WILLOW.**—See *Salix*.
- ZELKOVA.**—(Its native name). H.M. Mts.S. 2/6.
- acuminata*, D.50.—A graceful, spreading tree related to the Elm family. The foliage colours beautifully in autumn.

Viburnum tomentosum.

Do not hesitate to write if further help required.

Hedge Plants



Hedges are an essential part of any garden. The main qualifications are that the plants must be bushy to ensure privacy, hardy to stand the constant clipping, deep rooting to avoid undue robbing of the surface soil, and pleasing to the eye by reason of beautiful foliage or flowers. Nine times out of ten we are asked for a quick growing hedge plant, but growers always overlook the fact that these require very much more clipping to keep attractive than the slower growing sorts, which take somewhat longer to furnish. A Privet hedge at certain times requires clipping twice a month, others look well if done two or three times a year. Unless otherwise stated, all hedges are best not trimmed on the top until the full height desired is reached. Regular cutting on the sides encourages density and height. Full descriptions of each subject will be found in the main part of the catalogue.

The distance apart for planting is always governed by the effect desired and whether the hedge is required quickly or otherwise. An average recommendation is placed after each variety listed, but closer or wider spacing is optional.

The dozen prices only apply to six or more plants of one variety taken in one consignment, while fifty or more of one sort must be taken at one time to qualify for the hundred rate. FREIGHT is additional to all prices mentioned.

- ABELIA chinensis grandiflora.—2ft. A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S. 20/- doz.
 ACALYPHA marginata.—2-3ft. B.R.S. 20/- doz.
 ACER (Japanese Maple).—4ft. H.M.Mts.S. 20/- doz.
 AZALEAS.—2-3ft. H.M.Mts.S. 20/- doz.
 BOUGAINVILLEA magnifica Traillii.—4ft. A.B.M.P.R.S. 18/- doz.
 BERBERIS Thunbergii atropurpurea.—2ft. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 18/- doz.
 CALLISTEMON lanceolatus.—3-4ft. A.B.M.P.S. 16/- doz.
 CAMELLIA Sasanqua.—3-4ft. M.S. 20/- doz.
 CERASUS lauro-cerasus.—English Laurel. 3ft. H.M.Mts.S. 12/- doz.
 CERATONIA siliqua.—4-6ft. E. 18/- doz.
 CERATOPETALUM gummiferum.—Xmas Bush. 4-6ft. B.R.S. 18/- doz.
 CHOISYA ternata.—3ft. E. 20/- doz.
 COMMON OLIVE.—See Olea europea.

A quick hedge effect is obtained by close planting.

- COPROSMA Baueri.—3ft. A.M.P.S. 12/- doz.
 COTONEASTER Franchetii, *pannosa* or *serotina*.—4ft. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 16/- doz.
 CRATAEGUS (EVERGREEN).—See *Pyracantha*.
 CUPRESSUS *arizonica*.—4-8ft. A.H.M.Mts.S. 18/- doz.
 CUPRESSUS *Lambertiana horizontalis*.—4-8ft. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 33/- doz.
 CUPRESSUS *Lambertiana horizontalis aurea*.—4-8ft. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 45/- doz.
 CUPRESSUS *torulosus*.—2-4ft. E. 33/- doz.
 DIOSMA *pulchra*.—2ft. A.M.P.S. 18/- doz.
 DURANTA *Plumieri*.—3ft. A.B.M.P.R.S. 12/- doz.
 ESCALLONIA *macrantha* or *Ingrami rosea*.—2-3ft. A.M.P.S. 16/- doz.
 EUGENIA *Luehmanni*.—4-6ft. B.R.S. 18/- doz.
 EUONYMUS *ovatus aureus*.—3ft. E. 18/- doz.
 EUPHORBIA *splendens*.—2ft. B.R.S. 20/- doz.
 FICUS *Hilli*.—4-6ft. apart. A.B.M.P.R.S. 18/- doz.
 GALPHIMIA *glauca*.—2ft. A.B.M.P.R.S. 20/- doz.
 GARDENIA.—2ft. B.R.S. 20/- doz.
 GREVILLEA *Dallachiana*.—2ft. E. 20/- doz.
 GUAVA PURPLE.—See *Psidium*.
 HIBISCUS.—4ft. B.R.S. 18/- doz.
 HYDRANGEAS.—4ft. A.B.M.P.R.S. From 16/- doz.
 HYPERICUM *patulum Henryii*.—2ft. E. 16/- doz.
 LIGUSTRUM (Privet), large or small leaf.—2ft. E. 2/6 doz. 15/- per 100.
 LIGUSTRUM New Golden.—2ft. E. In pots 10/- doz. Rooted cuttings in winter only. 5/- doz.
 LANTANA.—2ft. A.M.P.R.S. 10/- doz.
 LASIANDRA *microphylla*.—2ft. A.B.M.P.R.S. 20/- doz.
 LAVANDULA.—2ft. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 10/- doz.
 LONICERA *nitida*. 2ft. E. 10/- doz.
 MAGNOLIA *fuscata*.—3-4ft. E. 20/- doz.
 MURRAYA *exotica*.—3ft. B.R.S. 18/- doz.
 NERIUMS.—4ft. A.B.M.P.R.S. 18/- doz.
 OCHNA.—2-3ft. A.B.M.P.R.S. 20/- doz.
 OLEA *europaea*.—3ft. E. 10/- doz.
 PHOTINIA *glabra rubens*.—3ft. H.M.Mts.S. 16/- doz.
 PLUMBAGO.—3ft. A.B.M.P.R.S. 12/- doz.
 PSIDIUM.—Purple Guava. 3ft. A.B.M.P.R.S. 20/- doz.
 PUNICA *nana*.—2ft. E. 18/- doz.
 PYRACANTHA *coccinea Lalandei, Hodginsii, Rogersiana* or *yunnanensis*.—4ft. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 16/- doz.
 RETINOSPORA *obtusa Crippsii*.—3-4ft. H.M.Mts.S. 33/- doz.
 RONDELETIA *amoena*.—3-4ft. B.R.S. 18/- doz.
 ROSMARINUS *officinalis*.—2ft. E. 10/- doz.
 SPIREA *Reevesiana*.—3ft. A.B.H.Mts.P.S. 16/- doz.
 TECOMA *capensis*.—3-4ft. A.B.M.P.R.S. 15/- doz.
 ULEX *europaeus fl. pl.*.—2ft. E. 20/- doz.
 VERONICA.—2ft. A.M.P.S. 18/- doz.
 VIBURNUM *Tinus*.—3ft. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 16/- doz.
 WESTRINGIA *rosmariniformis*.—2ft. A.B.M.P.R.S. 20/- doz.

Plants received in the usual good order. I never have any doubt when I unpack your roses.—A.B., Punchbowl, 16/5/40.

Plants with thorny branches are a liability as front hedges.

Climbing Plants

No garden is complete without Climbing Plants. Trellises and arches always beautify any grounds, whilst fences, old trees or stumps look much better when covered with some of the handsome varieties listed in this section.

When not specified, the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates. Where seasons are mentioned, they refer to flowering periods.

FREIGHT or POSTAGE is additional to all prices mentioned.



Bignonia venusta.

AKEBIA.—(Its Japanese name). 2/-.
quinata (five leaved), D.—Peculiar
purple flowers in spring.

AMPELOPSIS.—(Ampelos, a vine; opsis,
like). Deciduous creepers grown
for their beautiful summer foliage
and autumn colourings. 2/- each.

Henryana, D.—The leaves have silver
veinings.

Lowii, D.—Small growing type, suit-
able for a pillar or hanging basket.

Veitchii, D.—Virginian Creeper. Often
called Boston Ivy. Will cling natu-
rally to unpainted wood, stone or
unfaced brickwork.

ANTIGONON.—(Anti, opposite; gonia,
an angle). A beautiful summer
flowering creeper, suitable for the
warmer climates. The blooms are
largely used for cut flower work
and make a beautiful decoration.
The young plants die down the first
year, but shoot again in the spring.

For best results, should be planted
in December. 1/6.

leptopus (slender stemmed), D.—Pink.

BAUHINIA.—(After twin brothers John
and Caspar Bauhin. A glance at the
leaves will show the appropriateness
of the name). B.R.S. 2/-.

scandens (Scandere, to climb), E.—
Very pale pink almost white flowers
which are faintly striped with red
and show red stamens. The young
leaves are bronzy red and are equal-
ly as beautiful as the blossom. It
is in full bloom for three months
in summer, and has occasional
sprays through the year. Should
only be planted during the hot
weather as it is difficult to establish.

BEAUMONTIA.—(After Mrs. Beaumont,
of Bretton Hall, Yorkshire). Spring.
B.R.S. 2/6.

grandiflora (large flowered), E.—A
magnificent climber, with large,

Cover fences with Climbers and save paint.

creamy white, trumpet shaped flowers.

BIGNONIA.—(Abbe Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV.). Deciduous and evergreen plants, which constitute some of the most beautiful garden creepers. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

australis, E.—Wonga Wonga Vine. Cream and brown. Spring. A.B.M.-P.R.S.

Cherere, E.—Large crimson. A self-clinging variety. Summer. A.B.M.-P.R.S.

excelsa, D.—Cream with orange blotch. Summer.

grandiflora, D.—Orange. Summer. 2/6.

Guilfoylei, D.—Reddish orange. Summer.

jasminoides, E.—White with red throat. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.

jasminoides alba, E.—White. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.

jasminoides amabilis, E.—Pink. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.

Lindleyi, E.—Lilac. Summer. A.B.M.-P.R.S.

Mackenii, D.—Pink. May be treated as a shrub. Summer.

rosea, D.—Pink. Very vigorous. Summer.

Tweediana, E.—Chicken's Claw. Yellow, self clinging. Spring. A.B.M.-P.R.S.

venusta, E.—The best of all this family. As the orange flowers are produced in the winter months, the plant should be given a sheltered position where the blooms will not be spoilt by frost. A.B.P.R.S.

BOUGAINVILLEA.—(After Bougainville, the French navigator). Gorgeous climbing plants, whose beauty is in the coloured bracts which surround the rather insignificant flowers. They require a warm climate and should always be planted in a sunny position, as otherwise they do not bloom well. The following are the best varieties:—

lateritia (brick. red), E.—Spring. B.R.S. 2/6.

Louis Wathen.—See Special Items.

magnifica Traillii, E.—Bright purple. Spring and summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

Mrs. Butt, E.—Carmine crimson with a slight purple tinge. A beautiful, very free flowering variety, but not as hardy against cold as the older sorts. Summer. B.R.S. 3/-.

rosea, E.—Strawberry pink. Probably the showiest of all. To get the best results, should be pruned hard back after flowering. Late winter and spring. B.R.S. 2/6.

Thomasii.—The name "rosea" is known by in Queensland.

Traillii Improved.—See Special Items.

Turley's Special.—See Special Items.

CAROLINA JASMINE.—See Gelsemium.

CLEMATIS.—(Klema, a vine branch). Deciduous climbers of great beauty. The montana types are very hardy, and although the blooms are smaller, are probably the most satisfactory. Spring. H.M.Mts.S. 2/- each.

aristata, E.—Small, starry white.

montana rubens, D.—Pink.

montana superba, D.—White.

COBEA.—(Named after B. Cobo, a Spanish botanist). Spring. 1/6.

scandens, E.—Handsome purple-lilac, bell-shaped flowers.

COMBRETUM.—(An old name adopted from Pliny). Summer. B.R.S. 2/6.

Loefflingii, E.—Curious orange flowers resembling a brush.

DOLICHOS.—(Dolikos, long; a reference to the twining stems). Free growing climbers, useful for quick covering. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

lignosus (woody), E.—Pink.

lignosus alba, E.—White.

FICUS (Fig).—Self clinging vines, after the style of Ivy.

minima (smaller), E.—Dwarf grower with small leaves. 2/-.

repens variegata, E.—A variegated form, often used for hanging baskets. 2/-.

stipulata, E.—To keep the leaves small, it must be closely clipped. 1/6.

GELSEMIUM.—(Gelsemino, an Italian name of the Jasmine). A sweet scented climber reminiscent of the Jasmine. Hardy in all except the very coldest climates. Winter. 2/-.

sempervirens, E.—Yellow.

HARDENBERGIA.—(After the Countess of Hardenberg). Hardy, native creeper. Spring. 2/-.

monophylla (one leaved), E.—False Sarsaparilla. Purple.

HEDERA.—(Hedra, Celtic for cord; alluding to the Ivy's Stems). Self clinging plants, mainly used to cover stone walls, tree trunks or ground under trees where grass will not grow. 2/- each.

helix (spiral), E.—English Ivy.

maderiensis variegata, E.—Silver and green.

palmata aurea, E.—Golden variegated.

HONEYSUCKLE.—See Lonicera.

HOPS.—See Humulus.

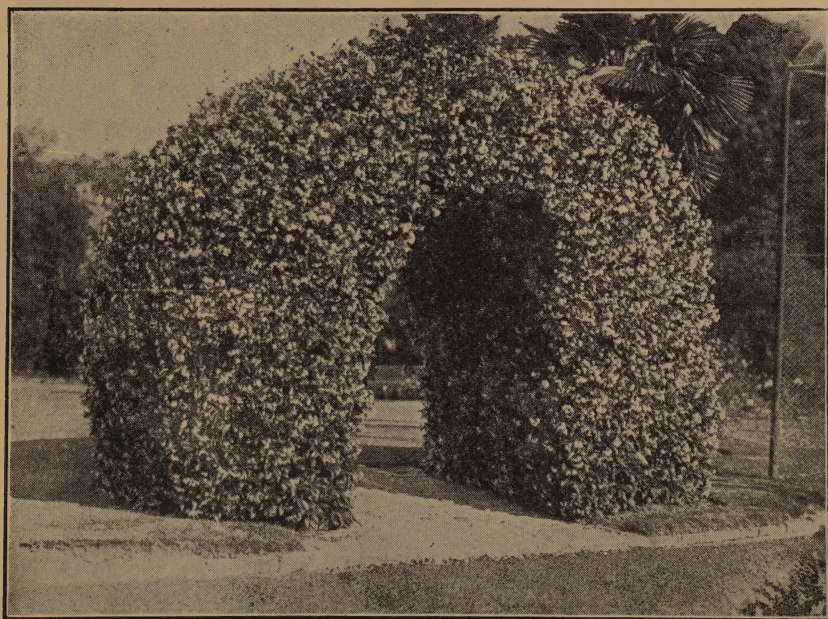
HOYA.—(After Thomas Hoy, gardener to the Duke of Northumberland). Summer. B.R.S. 2/6.

carnosa, E.—Wax Flower. Pale flesh.

HUMULUS.—(Humus, the ground; the

Bougainvillea Mrs. Butt is a gem for frost-free climates.

- plants are prostrate if not supported). 2/-.
- Lupulus**, D.—English Hop.
- IPOMEA**.—(Ipo, bindweed; omoios, similar). Strong growing creepers, useful for covering rocks and unsightly sheds. Summer. A.B.M.-P.R.S. 2/- each.
- alba grandiflora** (large flowered white), D.—Often called Moon Flower.
- Learii**, E.—Blue Morning Glory.
- tuberculata**, D.—Pink.
- IVY**.—See *Hedera*.
- JASMINE**.—See *Jasminum*.
- JASMINUM**.—(Ysmyn, its Arabic name). Beautiful creepers, most of which are sweetly scented. A.B.M.P.R.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.
- azoricum**.—See Special Items.
- grandiflorum** (large flowered), E.—White. Spring.
- multipartitum** (many divisions), E.—White. Spring.
- poicoicum**, E.—White, extra large, star shaped. Makes a good pillar. Summer. 2/6.
- stephanense**, E.—Pink. Hardy. Spring.
- tortuosum**.—See Special Items.
- LATHYRUS**.—(Lathuros, the old Greek name). Perennial Pea, Spring. 1/6 each.
- latifolius**, E.—Pink.
- latifolius**, E.—Red.
- latifolius**, E.—White.
- pubescens** (downy), E.—Blue.
- LONICERA**.—(Adam Lonicer, a German botanist). Honeysuckle. Strongly scented climbers suitable to any climate. Spring. 2/- each.
- aurea reticulata** (golden veined), E.—Yellow.
- caprifolium** (Goat's leaf), E.—Yellow and pink.
- Halleana**, E.—White.
- Heckrottii**, E.—Carmine red with yellow and buff markings.
- multiflora** (many flowered), E.—Yellow.
- Periclymenum belgica**, E.—The Dutch Honeysuckle. Pink and yellow.
- sinensis**, E.—Yellow, white and red.
- MANDEVILLA**.—(H. J. Mandeville, British Minister at Buenos Ayres). Summer. 2/-.
- suaveolens** (sweet scented), D.—White.
- MANETTIA**.—(Xavier Manetti, of the Botanic Gardens, Florence). Winter and summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.
- bicolor** (two coloured), E.—Yellow and red. A dwarf climber suitable for pillars.



Rhynchospermum jasminoides

Antigonon should not be planted in cold weather.

MEDEOLA.—(Medea, the ancient sorceress). Smilax. 2/-.

asparagoides (asparagus-like), D.—A charming foliage creeper dying to the roots each winter.

MIKANIA.—(J. Mikan, Professor of Botany at Prague). Japanese Ivy. Winter. B.R.S. 2/-.

scandens (climbing), E.—Yellow.

PASSIFLORA.—(Passio, suffering, and flos, a flower; a name given by the early missionaries in South America in allusion to a fancied resemblance to the implements of the Crucifixion. The corona represents a crown of thorns, the stamens and pistils, the nails of the Cross, while the five sepals and five petals stood for the unfaithful apostles). Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

edulis (edible), E.—Fruiting Passion Fruit. 9d.

Empress Eugenie, E.—Blue and white.
Eynsford Gem, E.—Red, shading to brown.

racemosa princeps.—See Special Items.
sanguinolenta (blood red), E.—Small, reddish violet.

PASSION FRUIT.—See Passiflora and Tacsonia.

PERENNIAL PEA.—See Lathyrus.

PHASEOLUS.—(Phaselus, a little boat;

referring to the seed pods). Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

Caracalla, E.—Snail Creeper. Blue and white.

POTATO FLOWER.—See Solanum Wendlandii.

QUISQUALIS.—(Quis, who, and qualis, what kind; it was uncertain when the name was given, to what class or order the genus belonged). Summer. B.R.S. 2/6.

indica, E.—Rangoon Creeper. Red, orange and pink in the same bunch. Very strong scent. Requires a warm situation.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM.—(Rhynchos, a beak; sperma, a seed). Sweet scented climbers, suitable for all except the very coldest climates. Spring. 2/- each.

jasminoides (jasmine-like), E.—White.

jasminoides variegata, E.—Variegated leaves.

repens variegata, E.—A small type with marbled foliage.

SMILAX.—See Medeola.

SNAIL CREEPER.—See Phaseolus.

SOLANDRA.—(Dr. Solander, a Swedish botanist, who travelled with Captain Cook). Summer. Very susceptible to frost injury. B.R.S. 2/-.

nitida (shining), E.—Deep yellow flowers fully one foot long, opening



Wistaria sinensis.

Wistarias are most beautiful for spring blooming.

- to wide mouthed blooms six to eight inches across, which explains the popular name of "Golden Cup".
- SOLANUM.**—(Solor, to comfort; soothing, narcotic effect). Strong climbers of the potato and tobacco family. Summer. 2/- each.
- jasminoides*, E.—White.
- Seafortianum*, E.—Blue flowers and red berries. A.B.P.R.S.
- Wendlandii*, E.—Lavender blue. Very liable to frost injury. A.B.P.R.S.
- SOLLYA.** — (After Naturalist R. H. Solly). An evergreen climbing plant from Western Australia. Spring. 2/-.
- heterophylla*, E. — Small, rich dark blue, bell-shaped flowers, followed by berries which turn purple in winter.
- STIGMAPHYLLON.** — (Stigma, a mark; phyllon, a leaf). A very beautiful and unusual climber. Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2/-.
- ciliatum* (furnished with hairs), E.—Yellow.
- TACSONIA.** — (Tacso, the Peruvian name). Very strong growers related to the Passion Fruit. A.B.M.-P.R.S. 2/- each.
- exoniensis*, E.—Rose pink. Summer.
- manicata* (collared), E. — Scarlet. Summer.
- mollissima* (very soft), E. — Banana Passion Fruit. Pink. Spring.
- Mortii*, E.—Red. Summer.
- THUNBERGIA.** — (C. P. Thunberg, a celebrated botanist). Semi-tropical climbers which require mild, frost-free winters for success. Spring. B.R.S. 2/- each.
- coccinea* (scarlet), E.—Red, in long sprays.
- Gibsonii*, E. — Golden Glory Vine. Orange flowers most of the year. Hardier than the type. A.B.M.-P.R.S.
- grandiflora* (large flowered), E.—Light blue.
- grandiflora alba*, E.—White.
- laurifolia* (laurel leaved), E. — Pale blue with yellow throat.
- VIRGINIAN CREEPER.**—See *Ampelopsis*.
- WISTARIA.**—(C. Wistar, an American Professor). Wistarias do best where plenty of water is available, but will grow under any garden conditions. The plants we offer are all layers. Seedlings are often offered at a cheaper rate, but are very disappointing, as they will not bloom for many years. Spring. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.
- multijuga*, D.—Medium sized, purplish blue flowers produced in extra long racemes. 3/-.
- multijuga alba*, D.—White.
- multijuga rosea*, D.—Light pink buds fading to white.
- sinensis* (Chinese), D.—Lavender. The best of all.
- sinensis alba*, D.—White.
- sinensis fl. pl.*, D.—Double blue.

I am very pleased with the prompt and most satisfactory attention given to my last order. The goods arrived in very good condition and so far are looking very healthy.—Mrs. T.M.M., Eugowra, 7/5/'40.

I was very pleased with the strong healthy plants and well rooted stocks which compare extra favourably with plants received from various other nurseries.—L.R., Newcastle, 15/5/'40.

Plants forwarded last week opened up wonderfully well and were a perfectly healthy lot.—Mrs. W.W., Stockton, 10/4/'40.

I want to compliment you on the packing, despatch and quality of the parcel of roses. I have refrained from writing for over a week so as to report on the planting of same. I am pleased to report "absolute success". Every plant is showing signs of shooting.—A.L.B., Ipswich, Q'ld., 27/5/'40.

Do not buy Wistarias raised from seed.

CONIFERS and TAXADS

THE CONE BEARING AND YEW-LIKE TREES.

When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates. FREIGHT or POSTAGE is additional to all prices mentioned.



Conifers and Water Lilies, Adelaide Botanic Gardens.

ABIES.—See *Picea*.

AGATHIS.—(Probably from *Agathis*, a ball of thread, alluding to the appearance of the cone). B.R.S. 2/6.

robusta, E.100. — The Queensland Kauri. A valuable ornamental and timber tree.

ARAUCARIA.—(The Araucanos are a tribe living in Chile where one species was discovered). Handsome trees suitable for avenues or parks. A.B.M.P.R.S. Except where otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Bidwillii, E.50.—Bunya Bunya Pine.

Cookii, E.50.—Somewhat resembles the Norfolk Island Pine, but with a narrow, upright growth. 2/6.

Cunninghamii, E.50.—Queensland Hoop Pine. A valuable timber tree suitable for exposed positions.

excelsa (lofty), E.80.—Norfolk Island Pine. Particularly suitable for sea-side as well as inland planting.

CALLITRIS.—(*Kallistos*, most beautiful). Australian Cypress. Should be more largely grown as they resist borer and drought. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

calcarata, E.50.—Black Murray Pine. A graceful shelter tree for well-drained, sandy soils.

columellaris, E.40.—Narrow, upright growth, specially valuable where height without breadth is required. As it is a native of the coast, its hardness in the colder climates is doubtful. 4/-.

cupressiformis (cypress-like), E.30.—Port Jackson Pine. Will grow on rocky hillsides near the sea as well as in ordinary gardens.

glauca (bluish grey), E.30.—The Murray Pine. Suitable for arid inland areas.

Macleayana, E. 25.—Port Macquarie Pine.

Muelleri, E.30.—A beautiful variety from the North Coast.

CEDRUS.—(From *Cedrus*, the Cedar). In the cooler climates they are most beautiful trees. H.M.Mts. and hills in S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

atlantica, E.60.—Atlantic Cedar. Rather stiff, pyramidal habit as distinct from the pendulous form of *C. Deodara*.

Norfolk Island Pines for sea coasts.

atlantica glauca, E.30. — A silvery green type which should be planted against a dark background to obtain the best colour effect. 4/-.

Deodara (its Indian name), E.40.— Himalayan Cedar. This is the variety usually seen, and a beautiful tree for specimens or avenues.

Deodara aurea, E.25.—Golden Deodar. The young tips are a pleasing yellow. 4/-.

CRYPTOMERIA. — (*Kryptos*, hidden; *meris*, a part). Handsome trees from Japan suitable for cool climates only H.M.Mts.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

elegans, E.40.—Foliage turns brown in autumn. In Sydney it is very liable to attacks from thrips which spoil its autumn colours.

elegans plumosa (plummy), E.40.— A feathery type of *elegans*.

japonica, E.50.—Japanese Cedar. The famous avenue to Nikko is planted with this tree.

japonica nana compacta, E.3. — A dwarf, compact type suitable for rockeries or narrow borders. 4/-.

CUPRESSUS. — (*Kuo*, to produce; and *parisos*, equal; a reference to the symmetrical growth of *C. sempervirens*). Handsome trees, suitable to cool, moist climates. In Sydney they are very subject to attacks

by borers, and are liable to die out in consequence. In the cooler districts they are largely used for hedges and breakwinds, and where there are no borers, a better subject could not be found. A.B.H.M.-Mts.P.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

arizonica, E.20.—Grey green foliage. Likes a dry climate.

Conybeare aurea, E.25.—A particularly fine and bushy type of weeping golden Cypress, and a great improvement on any previously distributed. To produce the best results the top should be kept cut back. 4/-.

Lambertiana erecta aurea, E.12. — A distinct and beautiful golden Cypress which originated in our own nursery. The habit is upright, and the colour richer than any other sort. It is recommended that this variety be not allowed to grow higher than 10 or 12 feet. 4/-.

Lambertiana horizontalis, E.50.—The type used for hedges and breakwinds. 3/-.

Lambertiana horizontalis aurea, E.30.—Golden Cypress. 4/-.

Lawsoniana Fletcheri, E.4. — Glaucous blue foliage and pyramidal shape. 4/-.

sempervirens stricta, E.50. — Italian Cypress. Largely used for planting round the Spanish type of house. When raised from seed there is always some variation in growth which spoils the effect where strict uniformity is desired. In order to overcome this as far as possible, we have propagated by cuttings a number of plants from a selected type, but no guarantee can be given that absolute uniformity will be obtained by this method. Seedlings 2/- each, plants struck from cuttings 2/6 each.

torulosus (twisted), E.30.—Used for hedges and specimens in Sydney where this type grows tall and slender. In the mountains it is more spreading. 3/-.

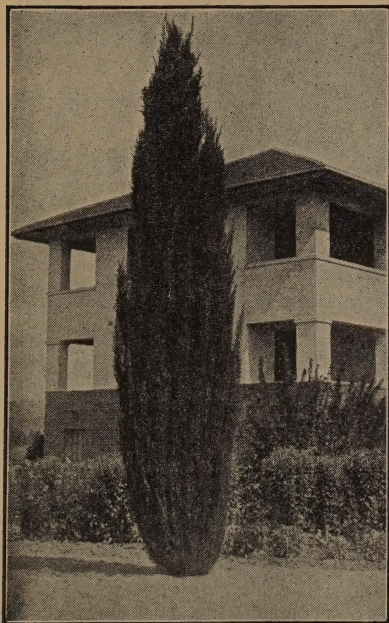
We can also supply *Goveniana* and *Lawsonia* seedlings. 2/- each.

DACRYDIUM.—(*Dakrudon*, a diminutive of *dakru*, a tear; referring to the resinous gum exuded). A distinct type of pine with pendulous habit. Suitable for cool, moist climates only. 2/- each.

cupressinum (cypress-like), E.30. — New Zealand Rimu Pine.

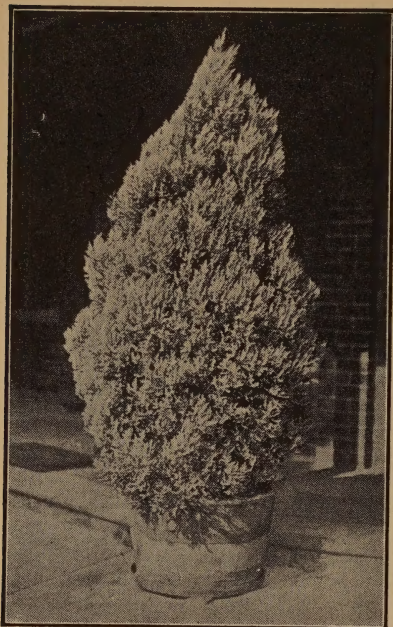
Franklinii, E.40.—Huon Pine.

GINKGO.—(The Japanese name). This is a relic of a very ancient flora. Together with a number of other trees, it would have become extinct but for the intervention of Buddhist priests who considered it sacred and always associated it with their

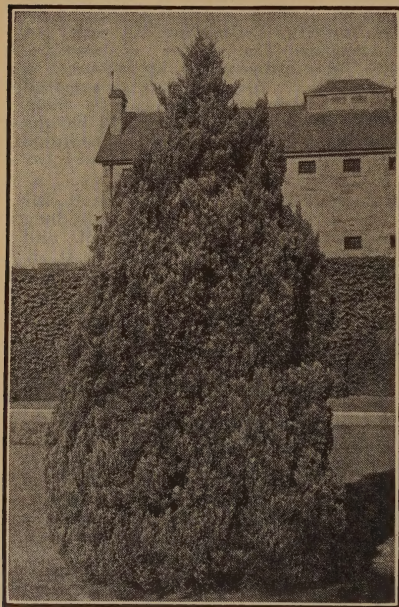


Cupressus sempervirens stricta

Golden Cypress are very distinctive.



Juniperus africana as a tub specimen



Juniperus chinensis albo variegata.

shrines and temples. H.M.Mts.S. 2/-.
biloba (two lobed), D.30. — Maiden Hair Tree. The leaves are like a giant Maiden Hair.

JUNIPERUS.—(The Celtic name meaning rough). Hardy trees, mostly compact and rather slow in growth. The dwarf varieties are very suitable for tubs where formality is required. Everywhere except B. & R. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

africana, E.8.—Dwarf, globular form.

chinensis albo variegata, E.12. — A beautiful type with splashes of white variegation.

chinensis aurea, E.8. — An extremely slow growing golden form. 3/6.

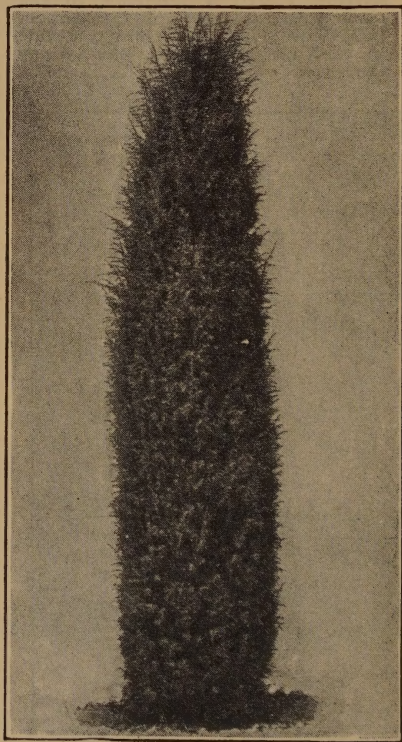
hibernica, E.12.—This variety grows like a column, and is valued where this effect is desired.

japonica aurea, E.5. — A very slow grower, inclined to horizontal rather than upright habit.

prostrata aurea, E.5. — Suitable for rockeries.

sabina, E.5.—A prostrate type.

squamata Meyeriana, E.3. — Grey-blue foliage. 3/-.



Juniperus hibernica.

Trees are available for all climates and conditions.

KAURI.—See *Agathis*.

LARIX. — (The ancient name for the Larch). Deciduous trees thriving best in cool, moist climates. 2/6.

europaea, D.40.—English Larch.

LIBOCEDRUS. — (*Libanos*, incense; cedar, the Cedar).

decurrens, E.50.—The Incense Cedar from California. Tall columnar habit and rather slow growth. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-.

Doniana, E.20.—A rare and distinct type from New Zealand, with narrow, upright habit and crinkled leaves. H.M.Mts.S. 5/-.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE. — See *Ginkgo biloba*.

NORFOLK ISLAND PINE. — See *Araucaria excelsa*.

PICEA.—(From *pix*, pitch. Many conifers have resinous wood). Valuable ornamental timber trees for cool climates. Their outline and colour make a striking contrast to other foliage. H.M.Mts. 2/6 each.

alba, E.50.—White Spruce.

excelsa, E.50.—Norway Spruce.

pungens glauca.—See Special Items.

PINUS.—(From *pix*, pitch). Handsome trees for avenues or windbreaks. They also constitute one of the greatest sources of soft wood timber. Everywhere except B. & R. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

canariensis, E.40.—Canary Pine. Suitable for comparatively dry or limestone soils in the cooler districts.

insignis (remarkable), E.50.—The type mostly used in Australia for breakwinds. Sometimes listed as *P. radiata*. 1/6.

longifolia, E.60. — A beautiful, long-leaved Pine from the Himalayas, somewhat resembling *P. Canariensis*.

maritima, E.40. — This variety will grow in pure sand, and is very suitable for reclaiming sand dunes.

Pinea, E.30.—Stone or Umbrella Pine. Suitable for the seaside.

Strobis, E.40.—Weymouth Pine.

sylvestris (*sylvan*), E.40. — Scotch Pine.

PODOCARPUS. — (*Podos*, a foot; and *karpos*, a fruit; the fruits are foot stalked). Handsome trees, very suitable for street planting or specimens. A.B.M.P.S. 2/-.

elata (high), E.30.—Illawarra Plum. The seed is outside the fruit.

PRUMNOPITYS. — (*Prumnos*, the last; *pitys*, a pine). A hardy tree similar to *Podocarpus* and like that variety not planted in proportion to its quality. It grows into a dense shade specimen and appears to be absolutely free from borer troubles. For tall windbreaks where *Cypress* are unsuitable, this is splendid. 2/-.

elegans, E.25.—Plum Fir.

RETINOSPORA.—(*Retine*, resin; *spora*, a seed). This species is sometimes classified with *Chamaecyparis*, but as they are so different from a garden point of view, we have adhered to the old naming. So far we have not known of a plant being attacked by borers, which is more than can be said of *Cupressus*. Dwarf trees of great beauty. H.M.Mts.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

filifera compacta, E.3.—Compact form with slender, drooping branchlets. 3/6.

leptoclada (slender stemmed), E.10.—Rather narrow, upright growth and greyish foliage. It is not a very satisfactory variety as sometimes whole branches will die out, while the plant appears to be short lived in many positions.

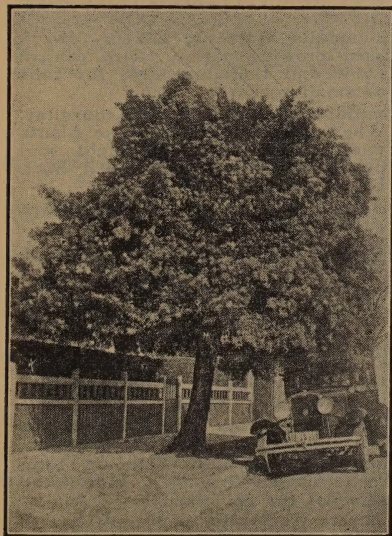
obtusa, E.15.—Heavy, dark green foliage.

obtusa Crippsii, E.10.—The finest of all the golden Conifers where a large tree is not wanted. 3/-.

obtusa tetragona aurea, E.4.—Compact growth with golden foliage on young shoots. Dwarf and slow growing. 3/-.

pisifera aurea, E.10.—A golden foliaged variety with a somewhat narrow pyramidal habit of growth.

plumosa (plumed), E.12.—Feathery foliage and quick grower.



Podocarpus elata.



Prumnopitys elegans

plumosa aurea, E.10.—A fine golden form of *plumosa*.

plumosa argentea variegata, E.10.—Silver variegation.

squarrosa, E.10.—Fine silvery foliage. Mts. only.

squarrosa sulphurea, E.10.—A variety with sulphur yellow tips when the growth is young. Mts. only.

SALISBURIA.—See Ginkgo.

SEQUOIA.—(The native name). Mammoth Trees of California. A.H.M.—Mts.P.S. 2/6.

sempervirens, E.100.—Californian Redwood. A faster growing and hardier variety than *S. gigantea*, with a wider climatic range. Where conditions suit, this is a magnificent tree and a valuable timber.

TAXODIUM.—(*Taxus*, yew; *oides*, like). 2/-.

distichum (in two rows), D.40.—The deciduous Cypress of Southern United States. A beautiful tree for a moist position. The autumn colouring is a rich golden brown.

TAXUS.—(From *taxon*, a bow). The Yew. H.M.Mts. 2/6.

baccata, E.30.—A very slow growing, long lived tree.

THUYA.—(Thyon, sacrifice; the resin was used for incense). Hardy shrubs or small trees, valued for their formal shape, particularly in the dwarf types. A.B.H.M.Mts.P.S. Unless otherwise priced, 2/- each.

Lobbi, E.30.—A handsome species from California.

occidentalis (western), E.30.—American Arbor-vitae.

occidentalis compact aurea, E.15.—One of the most beautiful of all

Thuyas. Pyramidal in shape, with golden tipped leaves. The yellow varies according to climate and position and plants in full sunlight generally colour best. 2/6.

occidentalis Froebelli, E.3.—A dwarf, rounded type, with green foliage. Suitable for tub work. 2/6.

occidentalis Little Gem, E.3.—Compact, dark green, with fairly wide growth. 2/6.

occidentalis pyramidalis, E.15.—A dark green pyramidal form, quite distinct from *T. orientalis pyramidalis*. 2/6.

occidentalis Wareana, E.3.—A dwarf, slow growing variety, with conical habit and therefore ideal for tubs or small rockeries. 2/6.

orientalis, E.20.—Chinese Arborvitae. When grown from seed the plants vary considerably in height and bushiness. Commonly called Book Leaf Cypress.

orientalis nana aurea, E.6.—Dwarf, golden type. 3/6.

orientalis pyramidalis, E.8.—A tall, green pyramidal form. 3/6.

orientalis semperaeurescens, E.6.—Bright golden form with a dwarf, rounded head. 3/6.

recurva Rheingold, E.3.—Dwarf and compact habit, the golden foliage tinted with bronze during the winter months. 2/6.

THUYOPSIS.—(From *Thuya* and *opsis*, resemblance). H.M.Mts.S. 2/- each.

dolabrata nana, E.3.—Compact form with upright branches resembling some of the Selaginellas.

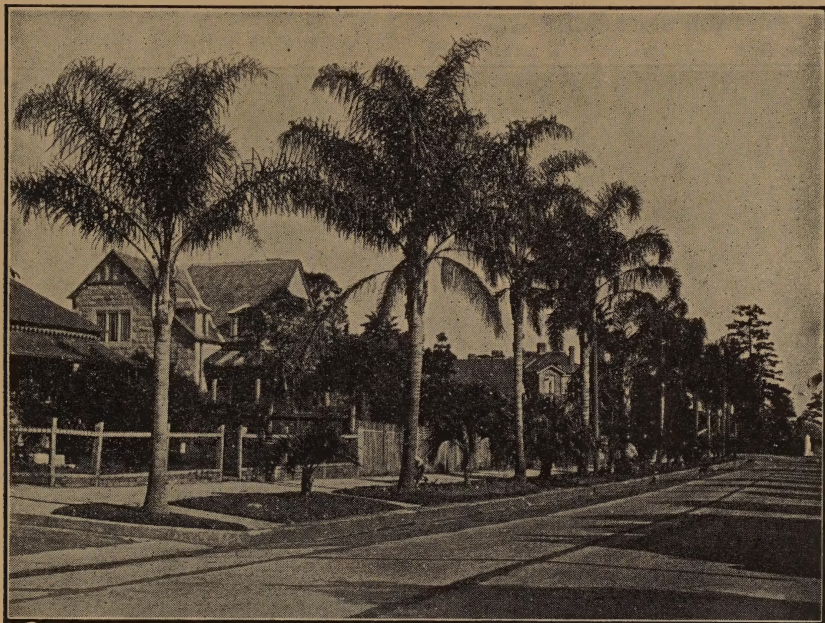
dolabrata variegata, E.30.—A bushy, variegated, rather coarse leaved sort.

WELLINGTONIA.—See Sequoia.

The quick growing Hedge often requires more attention.

Out Door Palms

One of the most important objects in laying out a garden is to avoid monotony of foliage, and to guard against this the use of hardy Palms is not only advisable, but lifts any planting scheme on to a very much higher plane. Although most Palms belong to tropical climates, those mentioned here are all hardy in their particular divisions and their use is strongly recommended to all planters. They possess a gracefulness of outline peculiar to themselves and are invaluable for lawn specimens. FREIGHT or POSTAGE is additional to all prices mentioned.



Cocos plumosa

BRAHEA robusta.—Cotton Palm. A.B.M.-P.R.S. 2/-.

CHAMAEROPS excelsa.—Hardy Fan Palm. 2/-.

COCOS plumosa.—Tall, feathery Palm. B.R.S. 2/-.

COCOS Yatay.—Silvery green Wine Palm. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

LIVISTONA chinensis.—Fan Palm. Slow growth. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

PHOENIX canariensis.—Canary Island ornamental Date Palm. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/-.

PHOENIX reclinata.—A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6.

PHOENIX Roebelini.—Graceful, decorative house Palm. Protect from frost. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6.

PHOENIX sylvestris.—East Indian Wine Palm. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6.

SEAFORTHIA elegans.—N.S.W. Bangalow Palm. B.R.S. 2/-.

The plants arrived safely. I was very delighted in opening them up to see such large, healthy plants.—Mrs. J.H.McF., Young, 3/6/40.

May I congratulate you on the clean and sturdy appearance of your goods and your efficient packing.—R.S.D., Ashbury, 20/4/40.

Palm Perfection. Cocos Yatay.

Azaleas

The name comes from Azaleos, dry. Although a reference to the original situation, it must not be taken as a guide for their cultivation. They require similar treatment to Rhododendrons and dislike artificial manures, lime and dry soil. Like Rhododendrons, they are mainly shade loving plants and flower in winter and spring. After blooming the plants should be cut back to promote shapeliness. In order to insure correct planting the varieties are marked according to habit of growth. The tallest should go in the back row and in time will require 6 to 8 feet spread. Medium should be planted in the middle row about 4 feet apart, while the dwarf kinds suit front positions 3 feet apart.

S.—Single; S.D.—Semi-double; D.—Double. From 4" pots, 2/- each, 5" pots 2/6 each, POSTAGE or FREIGHT extra.



Azalea Splendens.

A. de Vervaene, D.—Deep rose. Medium.

alba magna, S.—Large white, occasionally striped pink. Tall.

Albert Elizabeth.—See Special Items.

Alphonse Anderson, S.—Pink with darker throat. Tall.

Arlequin, S.—White, red stripes. Medium.

balsaminaeflora, D.—Salmon pink. Dwarf.

Baron de Rothschild, D.—Purplish violet. Dwarf.

Bernhardt Andreas, D.—Deep rose. Compact. Medium.

Bernhardt Andreas alba, S.D.—Pure white. Medium.

Bouquet des Roses, D.—Pink. Dwarf.

Charles de Buck, D.—Cerise lake. Medium.

Charmer, S.—Bright amaranth. Medium.

Cocarde Orange, D.—Red. Dwarf to medium.

Coloris Nova, S.—Bright amaranth. Medium.

Comte Charles de Kerchove, S.—Deep pink shading to white, dark centre. Crimped petals. Medium.

Comte de Chambord, S.—White with broad red stripes. Tall.

Comte de la Torre, S.—Pink bordered white. Medium.

Concinna, S.—Richer shade than Magnifica. Tall.

Azaleas—one of the beauties of Spring.

- Cordon Bleu, S.—Purple. Dwarf.
 Countess of Flanders, S.—Large, clear pink, crimped. Medium.
 Dame Melanie, S.—Soft pink margined with white, dark blotch. Medium.
 Daphne, D.—White, faintly striped pink. Medium.
 Deutsche Perle, D.—Pure white. Dwarf to medium.
 de Wittiana, S.—White. Medium.
 Dr. Moore, S.D.—Rosy cerise. Medium.
 Duc de Nassau, S.—Deep purplish rose. Medium.
 Empress of India, S.D.—Rosy salmon, carmine blotch on upper petal. Medium.
 Eugene Mazel, S.—Brick red. A shade darker than Roi de Hollande. Tall.
 Exquisite, S.—Light pink with darker markings. Tall.
 Helene Thelemann, D.—Pink. Medium.
 Indica Alba, S.—Pure white. Tall.
 Indica Macrantha, S.D.—Late flowering pink. A distinct type from indica alba. Medium.
 Joseph Baumann, D.—Rich crimson cerise. Medium.
 Konigin Cleopatra, S.—White, striped and speckled carmine-rose. Medium.
 Konigin Cleopatra, Red Sport, S.—Light salmon red, crimped. Medium.
 Lady Poltimore, S.—White. Tall.
 Louis van Houtte, S.D.—Rosy cerise. Medium.
 Madame A. d'Haene, S.D.—Pink, bordered white. Medium.
 Madame Herman Siedel, S.D.—Pure white, occasionally striped deep pink. Medium.
 Madame Iris Lefebvre, D.—Reddish salmon. Medium.
 Madame John Haerens, S.D.—Bright rose. Medium.
 Magnifica, S.—Rosy violet, large and free. Tall.
 Marquis of Lorne, S.—Salmon red, dark blotch. Medium.
 Matsushima, S.—Salmon red, shading to a white centre. A distinct low growing, late flowering type.
 Mdle. Marie Lefebvre, S.—White. Late flowering. Medium.
 Mortii, S.—White. Tall.
 Murasaki Riukiu Rosea, S.—Bright clear pink. Very early. Tall.
 Oberst von Kustzinski, S.—Crimson. Dwarf.
 Orange Brilliant, S.—Light scarlet. Tall.
 Phoebe, S.D.—Salmon red. One of the best. Dwarf to medium.
 Phoenixia, S.—Deeper than Magnifica, and in our opinion the best of this colour. Tall.
 President Oswald de Kerchove, D.—Salmon pink, bordered white. Medium.
 President Raphael de Smit, D.—Deep rose. Medium.
 Refulgens, S.—Salmon red, free flowering. Tall.
 Roi de Hollande, S.—Brick red. Tall.
 Schryderii, S.—Large white, with lilac spotted centre. Tall.
 Schryveriana, D.—Salmon rose, edged white. Dwarf.
 Sigismund Rucker, D.—Rosy pink. Medium.
 Sir Charles Napier, S.—Salmon rose. Medium.
 Souv. de Monsieur Low, D.—Crimson, suffused violet, free flowering. Dwarf.
 Souv. de Prince Albert, S.—Salmon rose, with broad white margin. Medium.
 Splendens, S.—Rosy salmon. Tall.
 Splendide, D.—Rich dark rosy crimson. Medium.
 Stella, S.—Light salmon red, purple blotch. Medium.
 Sylvie de Moore, S.D.—Pink edged, white. Medium.
 Theodorus, S.—Brick red. Medium.
 Vervaeana, D.—Soft pink, bordered white, dark blotch. Dwarf.
 Victoria, S.—Reddish salmon. Extra tall.
 William Selkirk, S.—Pink edged, white. Medium.

I am delighted with the last lot of roses I got from you, not one has missed—they are all shooting beautifully. I must also tell you how very pleased and delighted I was at our local P. & A. Show as I got a first and three seconds with your roses that I got in May, 1938.
 —Mrs. E.T. Coonamble, 2/5/'40.

The roses and shrubs arrived in splendid order. I have never before seen plants so beautifully packed.—Mrs. W.B., Quirindi, 20/6/'40.

Azaleas resent lime and artificial manures.

Kurume Azaleas

These are named after a district in Japan and may be called the "Tom Thumb" Azaleas. They are mostly moderate growing shrubs, producing small flowers in the greatest profusion, so that the plants are frequently covered with bloom. Specially suitable for hedges or bedding purposes, and, as a cut flower last splendidly in water. Many show hose in hose double form, and some very gay and dainty colours not found in the large flowered type are available. We recommend these with the greatest confidence as very fine varieties. The late Dr. E. H. Wilson considered this type as the gem of all Azaleas. From 4" pots, 2/- each, 5" pots, 2/6 each. POSTAGE or FREIGHT extra.

Aioi.—Almond blossom colour, semi-double.

Asagasumi.—Salmon, light centre, semi-double.

Aya Kammuri.—Rose.

Azuma Kagami.—Beautiful pink with light salmon toning.

Benifude.—Salmon.

Beni Giri.—Light rosy red.

Blood Red.—Semi-double.

Bouquet Rose.—Rose pink, semi-double.

Cherry Blossom.—Soft pink, deepening with age, semi-double.

Congalo.—Deep rose.

Debutante.—Deep salmon, paling towards the centre.

Esmeralda.—Light pink.

Fairy Queen.—Soft, clear pink.

Flame.—Flame red.

Fudesute Yama.—Salmon red.

Hachika Tsugi.—White, suffused lavender.

Hatsu Giri (Amoena).—Bright purple. Flowers earlier and for longer periods than other varieties.

Hinodegiri.—Cerise crimson. Dwarf.

Hinode No Taka.—Light crimson.

Hoo.—Pink, with deeper splashes.

Irohayama.—White, margined with pale lavender.

Kasane Kagaribi.—Salmon red.

Katsura No Hana.—Vieux rose.

Kimogayo.—Soft rose.

Kinjo No Tama.—Salmon, semi-double.

Kirin.—Deep rose, shading to silvery rose, semi-double.

Kirishima.—Brick red like Roi de Hollande.

Kumo No Uye.—Deep salmon pink.

Kurai No Himo.—Rosy carmine, semi-double.

Oino Mezame.—Rose pink.

Omoine.—Lavender.

Orange Red.

Osaraku.—White, suffused and margined lavender.

Otome.—Blush pink.



Sakata Blush.—Pale blush pink.

Sakata Pink.—Rose pink.

Sakura Tsukasa.—Rosy mauve.

Saotome.—Silvery rose.

Shin Seikai.—Creamy white, semi-double.

Shintoki No Hagasane.—Silvery rose, semi-double.

Shin Utena.—Pale salmon.

Suetsumu.—Crimson cerise.

Suga No Ito.—Pure pink.

Suiyohi.—Blush edged salmon.

Takasago.—Pale pink, the colour of apple blossom.

Tancho.—Pale blush pink, semi-double.

Ukamuse.—Red, with a suggestion of vieux rose.

Waka Kayede.—Bright cerise crimson. Tall.

Xmas Cheer.—Light carmine red, semi-double.

Yayehiryu.—Bright scarlet, semi-double.

All the roses I have had from you far surpass any I have obtained locally.—F.W.G., Waratah, 1/7/40.

The Kurume Azaleas make good hedges.

Azalea

Mollis and Ghent Types

The ordinary evergreen Azaleas give a wonderful range of colour from white, through pinks to deep reds. In the Mollis, Mollis hybrids and Ghent sections, a further range of colour is provided. These comprise a number of shades from yellow and salmon to orange-red, pink and red tones. Although not evergreen, they are most effective in early spring when covered with their sweetly scented flowers which on an established plant completely cover the bush. They require the same treatment regarding manuring and soil as other Azaleas and may be grown in partial shade if desired. Suitable for H.M.Mts. and selected positions in S. 7/6 each. POSTAGE or FREIGHT extra. List of varieties on application.

Bouvardias

A beautiful class of perennials, flowering all through the summer, almost to the middle of winter. The young plants should be protected from frost, but when once established, are rarely affected. Water and mulch during hot summer months and cut back in the early spring. B. & S., and if sheltered from frost A.M.P. Plant young newly propagated stock in December for best results. 1/- each. POSTAGE or FREIGHT extra.

Alfred Neuner.—Double white.
 Beauty of Australia.—Double pink.
 Beauty of Brisbane.—Pure white.
 Bocchii.—Bright pink, white throat.
 Dazzler.—Light scarlet.
 Duchess of York.—Dainty blush pink.
 Enid Oliver.—Pale pink.
 Federal Queen.—Vivid red.
 Flavescens Improved.—Pale yellow.
 Hogarthii fl. pl.—Double, dark scarlet.

Humboldtii Corymbiflora Imp. — Extra long white tubes. Fragrant.
 King of Scarlets.—Deep scarlet.
 Mabel Porter.—Large, dark crimson.
 Miss Ida Cheeseman.—Delicate pink with dark reverse.
 Mrs. Deas Thompson.—Large, light pink.
 Mrs. H. Gazzard.—Pink.
 President Cleveland.—Brilliant scarlet.
 President Garfield.—Double, pale pink.
 Priory Beauty.—Pale rose.

Last year I obtained some roses from you and also about an equal number from another prominent rose grower. Yours have been far superior in every way. This has also been the experience of several other people in this district.—C.N.A., Coleraine, Vict., 23/5/'40.

The roses I got from you are doing very well and they are much better bushes than I can get elsewhere. They have also shown better growth than those I bought elsewhere.—W.O.L., Mannibadar, Vict., 21/5/'40.

The roses I got from you last year have grown wonderfully despite the unusually dry summer. The autumn blooms have been very fine and one has no fear in recommending your roses.—A.R.T., Gilgandra, 14/5/'40.

I am very pleased with the plants. They look far healthier than others I have received from other nurseries.—W.Y., Harden, 20/6/'40.

Avoid failure. Plant Bouvardias in December.

Camellias

A family of compact, slow growing shrubs native of China and Japan. The name comes from a Moravian Jesuit, George Camellus, and is frequently mispronounced Kameelia, whereas it should be Cam-el-li-a. (The "e" and "i" are both short). Flowering in winter, they are a very valuable addition to the shrubbery, and are fast returning to popular favour. The old formal type is largely giving way to the single and semi-double varieties of which quite a number are included in the following list.

They prefer an acid soil and should not be given any lime unless absolutely necessary. In climates of extreme heat or cold they require shelter from sun and frost respectively, and once established are hardy, attractive plants. If regularly pruned after blooming they may be kept down to six or ten feet, but if let grow wild they will reach to twenty feet. POSTAGE or FREIGHT is additional to all prices mentioned.

NEW INTRODUCTIONS

The following six varieties were raised at Camellia Grove, Ashfield, and transplanted to the garden of Mr. G. C. Linton, of Somersby, through whose courtesy and co-operation they are now offered for the first time.

Alexander Hunter.—Semi-double crimson with a cluster of golden stamens lighting up the background of the petals. 3/6 each.

Constance.—Semi-double deep rose veined crimson surrounding prominent stamens of rich yellow. 3/6 each.

Edith Linton.—Semi-double silvery pink. In this variety the stamens and centre petals are intermingled. 5/- each.

G. C. Linton.—A refined, shapely, semi-double bloom of bright red. 3/6 each.

Jean Lyne.—Semi-double white with pink stripes, while the centre petals and stamens form a pleasing effect. 3/6 each.

Ruth Kemp.—Semi-double light rose of the hose-in-hose type. The flowers are medium size and, like all the single and semi-double sorts, display a prominent cluster of central stamens. 3/6 each.

GENERAL LIST

Alba Grandiflora.—Large semi-double flowers made up of four rows of crinkled petals and a large cluster of yellow stamens. 12/6 each.

Alba Plena.—The best double white, flowering from May to September. Very slow growth. 7/6 each.

Angelo Cocchi.—White striped rose. Occasional flowers will be red. 2/- each.

Aspasia Nova.—Paeony shaped blooms, white flaked and spotted pink with a yellowish flush in the centre. 2/6 each.

Arajisi.—Rich scarlet, Paeony shaped flowers with white markings. 5/- each.

Bonomiana.—White with occasional pink flake. 2/- each.

Candidissima.—Pure white with extra good shape. 2/- each.

C. H. Hovey.—Bright crimson. Perfect shape. 2/- each.

Chandleri Elegans.—Large flower with outer petals of rose pink marbled white. The centre is a rosette of the same colours. 7/6 each.

Countess Calini.—Pure white. Good shape. 2/- each.

Dryade.—Silvery rose veined darker pink. 2/- each.

Edward Billing.—A sport of Aspasia. Rose pink veined red with white margin. 2/6 each.

Fimbriata Alba.—The rare and beautiful white fringed variety, very slow growth. 7/6 each.

Great Eastern.—Large, semi-double blooms of bright crimson with a crest of small petals in the centre. 2/6 each.

H. B. Sheather.—Rose pink with salmon shading. Beautifully imbricated. 2/- each.

Helenor.—Large carnation striped. Pink and red. 2/- each.

Isabella.—Pure white. Late bloomer. 2/- each.

Il Cygno.—Pure white with cream centre and shaped like a Water Lily. 7/6 each.

Lady Clare.—Semi-double, bright pink flowers 6in. across, sometimes marked with white. Also called the "Pink Czar", and quite distinct from "Lady St. Clair". 7/6 each.

Lady Duntz.—Deep salmon pink, veined red. 2/- each.

Camellias have returned to popularity.

Lady St. Clair.—Pale pink, of perfect shape, but opens badly in wet weather. 2/- each.

Latifolia.—Semi-double, deep rosy red with darker veins and prominent yellow stamens. Very hardy. 5/- each.

Mrs. Anne Marie Hovey.—Large, Paeony shaped flowers of soft pink blotched white. 2/- each.

Prince Frederick William.—Delicate pink. Perfect shape. 2/- each.

Princess Mary of Cambridge.—Bright crimson. 2/6 each.

Queen of Denmark.—Paeony shaped crimson blooms. 2/6 each.

Red Pressii.—Crimson. 2/- each.

Reine des Beautés.—Clear rose. 2/6 each.

Spencer's Pink.—Single flesh pink, me-

dium sized flowers, with clusters of golden stamens. 2/- each.

The Czar.—Large, semi-double, carmine red with yellow stamens. The petals are crinkled in a rather unusual way, while the variety is outstanding in beauty and distinctiveness. 7/6 each.

Underwoods.—Semi-double white splashed and spotted red with a central cluster of yellow stamens. 5/- each.

Venus de Medicis.—Crimson veined rose. Perfect shape. 2/- each.

Wabisuke.—A dwarf grower with single, bell-shaped, blush pink flowers. 3/6 each.

White Waratah.—Pure white with light yellow at base of petals. 2/- each.

Wrightii.—Large rosy crimson. 2/- each.

SASANQUA TYPE

Quite distinct from the previous section as the blooms are smaller, single to semi-double, with a smaller foliage and a much more graceful habit of growth. The plants grow quicker and may be trimmed after each flowering to any desired height. 2/- each. POSTAGE or FREIGHT extra.

Azumanishiki.—Pale pink.

Benizuri.—Soft pink.

Fuji no Mine.—Double white.

Onigoromo.—White with pink and red blotches round edge of petals.

Sasanqua.—Pale pink.

Sasanqua.—Pink.

Sasanqua.—Red.

Sasanqua.—Single white.

Ericas (The Heath)

A very pretty, free flowering class with numerous forms. They require a very sandy, almost peaty, soil which must be free from lime. The roots are particularly fine and quickly fail through undue dryness. It is a good plan to place large flat stones round newly planted stock to provide moisture and a cool root run. Cultivation close to the plants is not advisable owing to the fine surface root system. H.M.Mts.S. 2/- each. POSTAGE or FREIGHT extra. List of varieties on application.

I have been buying roses from you for about twenty years and they have always been most satisfactory, but I am sure that those sent this year are the best I have ever had from you and I thank you for your usual excellent packing.—T.F.H., Ipswich, Q'ld., 30/5/'40.

Your consignment of roses is to hand and I must congratulate you and your staff on their excellent condition and packing. I hope in the near future to place another order with you.—F.N., Kingsgrove, 10/6/'40.

I have been very pleased with your roses as on comparing them with others from different nurseries I have always been struck with how much more sturdy and better developed they are than the others.—C.E.L., Cremorne, 25/5/'40.

Never allow Heaths to get dry at the roots.

Fuchsias

These flowering shrubs are very popular, both for bush-house and garden. They do best in partial shade and should be sheltered from frost and strong wind. The colours refer to the sepals and corolla respectively. 1/- each. FREIGHT or POSTAGE extra.

DOUBLE.

- Ballet Girl.—Scarlet and white, semi-double.
 Countess of Hopetoun.—Red and white. Syn. White Jubilee.
 De Cherville.—Red and purple.
 Dollar Princess.—Crimson and purple.
 Edward de Perrodit.—Red and plum striped red.
 Engelmanni.—Pale pink, red veins.
 Enfant Prodigy.—Small flowers in quite large clusters. Red and plum.
 Jubilee.—Crimson and rosy mauve.
 Molesworth.—Red and white. A free bloomer.
 Mrs. E. G. Hill.—Red and white.
 Mrs. Gyder Brown.—Red and plum.
 Phenomenal.—Red and azure violet flaked red.
 Professor Rontgen.—Red and plum, splashed pink.
 Victor Hugo.—Red and violet purple, streaked red.

SINGLE.

- Beauty of Exeter.—Bright pink.
 Crinoline.—Deep rose, spreading petals.
 Dainty Lady.—Deep carmine red and white.
 Julius.—Bright red and rosy lilac.
 Pink Pearl.—Bright pink.

- Rose of Castile.—White and violet.
 Rose of Denmark.—Blush pink and bright pink.
 R. U. Nicholls.—White and red.

HYBRIDS AND SPECIES.

- Arborea.—Clusters of rosy purple flowers. Makes a tall shrub.
 Carter's Meteor.—Distinctive foliage, green, yellow and crimson.
 Coralle.—Long tubes, coral.
 Corymbiflora.—Long tubular red flowers produced in large corymbs.
 Crimson Bedder.—Edges of leaves and young growths bright red. Rather trailing habit.
 Earl of Beaconsfield.—Sepals light rosy carmine. Corolla deeper in colour.
 Gartenmeister Bonstedt.—Crimson, with bronze green foliage.
 Gracilis.—Small crimson blooms. Profuse.
 Gracilis rubens.—Small leaves flushed and edged with pink.
 Gracilis variegata.—Green leaves, margined white.
 Mary.—Crimson.
 Souv. de Henry Henkel.—Long tubular pink flowers produced in clusters.
 Tom Thumb.—A dense growing bush with small leaves and flowers which have bright crimson sepals and dark purple corolla. Very dwarf.

Perennial Phlox

No class of plants produce a finer display of bloom than well grown Phlox. The flowers range from pure white to dark crimson-salmon and purple. They do best on an east or south border in deep rich soil kept well watered in summer. They should not be disturbed after planting as they do best when established a year or two. Unless otherwise priced, 9d. each. FREIGHT or POSTAGE extra.

- Commander in Chief.—Crimson red, with darker eye, brilliant colour.
 Etna.—Deep coral red, maroon eye.
 Evangeline.—Clear rose pink, dark eye. Tall.
 Geo. A. Strohlein.—Crimson red.
 Giroflee.—Large mauve.
 Gruppenkonigen.—Satin rose, dark eye. Tall.
 H. Hirth.—Clear rosy pink, rosy scarlet eye.
 Iris.—Bluish violet, deeper eye.

- Lord French.—Carmine red, large flowers and truss.
 Lottie Kohler.—White, rosy carmine eye.
 Marie S. Jacob.—Pale lilac, white eye.
 Mia Ruys.—Pure spotless white, large flower. Dwarf.
 Mrs. Ada Ellis.—Rosy red. Semi-dwarf.
 Mrs. E. Pritchard.—Clear rosy mauve, large flower and truss. Tall.
 Mrs. H. J. Jones.—Deep mauve with light zone surrounding a carmine eye.

Fuchsias require protection from wind, heat and drought.

Mrs. Noorderwier.—Rosy salmon, white eye. Tall.

Newbird.—Rosy crimson, crimson eye.

Paladin.—Large salmon rose. 1/6.

Reichsgraf von Hockberg.—Brilliant amaranth.

Rheinlander.—Salmon pink, cherry red eye.

Saladin.—Orange scarlet. 1/6.

Selma.—Pink, cherry-red eye.

Splendour.—Rose pink, deeper eye. Enormous truss.

Sweetheart.—Salmon, red eye. 1/6.

Thor.—Very bright salmon red, with carmine centre.

W. Watson.—Pink, dark eye.

W. Kesselring.—Large dark violet, white eye.

Rhododendrons

The name comes from Rhodon, a rose; and dendron, a tree. Where suitable conditions exist they are the elite of the spring flowering shrubs. Naturally mountain or cool climate plants, but where these conditions are not available, they should be provided by planting on the southern side of a wall or similar protection. A sandy loam is best, while lime and dryness at the roots must be avoided at all costs. After blooming, the plants should be heavily mulched with well decayed leaves or animal manure, to ensure cool and moist conditions for the roots during the summer months. The correct pronunciation of the first syllable is Rod, and not Road, as commonly used. One authority cleverly writes: "If you spare the rod you spoil the word". H.M.Mts. and in selected positions in S. From 6/- each, according to variety. FREIGHT extra. List on application.

Violets

Popular winter blooming plants renowned for their delightful fragrance. The single varieties should be planted in full sunshine as, if too shady, the plants produce leaf at the expense of bloom. The double sorts require light shade, while both types respond to regular manuring and watering during the growing and flowering season. FREIGHT or POSTAGE extra.

Admiral Avellan.—Rich purple, dwarf, free flowering. 3d. each.

California.—Large, clear violet purple. 3d. each.

Marie Louise.—Double mauve. 6d. each.

Neapolitan.—Double, pale mauve. 6d. each.

Princess Mary.—Large, deep purple. Strong grower. 6d. each.

Princess of Wales.—Rich dark blue. Recommended. 3d. each.

Rosine.—Bright rose pink, vigorous. 3d. each.

Water Lilies

White and yellow, from 3/6 to 5/- each. Blue, pink and red, from 5/- to 7/6 each. FREIGHT or POSTAGE extra. Detailed list on application.

The standard roses supplied last August have been a great success. With ample water and care they have grown very well and several are over a yard in diameter already.—C.W., Bathurst, 19/4/'40.

Rhododendrons are killed by lime.

Herbaceous, Perennial and Rockery Plants

By way of explanation it should be noted that the names indicated in this heading are definite divisions or classes in the plant world. They are not annuals which flower and die in the one year, nor are they biennials which make their main growth the first season and produce their blooms and seed in the second before expiring.

Taking them in order, the herbaceous section is really one of plants having perennial roots and annual stems. Clients are asked to notice this fact particularly, as frequently when a pot is received with no easily visible plant a hasty conclusion is formed, quite overlooking the fact that the hidden crowns will produce vigorous shoots each season, which die to the ground every winter. Typical plants of this nature are Michaelmas Daisies.

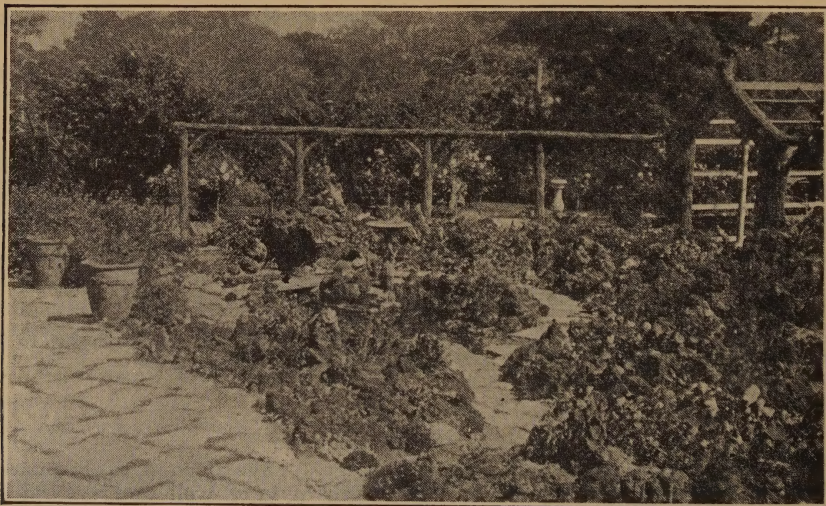
The perennial class still belongs to the herbaceous section, though the stems do not necessarily die each year; they never make a woody growth which would justify their inclusion amongst the shrubs.

Rockery plants embrace several types, including many of the succulents, but the main qualification is suitability for rock garden culture. This comprises habit of growth and in many cases suitability to hot dry conditions found in such positions on the one hand, and a different list of those which thrive under extreme moisture.

If full particulars are forwarded with a statement of local conditions, special recommendations for gardens of this nature will be provided.

The herbaceous plants which die down to the roots (or bulbs) each winter are as follows:—*Alstromeria*, *Aster*, *Astilbe*, *Boltonia*, *Dicentra*, *Helenium*, *Helianthus*, *Physostegia*, *Platycodon*, *Polygonatum*, *Rudbeckia*, *Solidago*, *Stokesia* and *Thalictrum*.

FREIGHT OR POSTAGE IS ADDITIONAL TO ALL PRICES MENTIONED.



Turn waste places into Rock Gardens.

ACANTHUS.—(Akantha, a spine).

mollis.—Bold foliage plant for border. The leaves of this variety are said to have given rise to the Corinthian style of architecture. 3ft. 1/-.
ACHILLEA.—(Achilles, pupil of Chiron, first used it in medicine). Milfoil. Low growing herbs, producing flowers very suitable for cutting. 1/- each.

Cerise Queen.—Flat heads of cerise blooms. Summer. 2ft.

ptarmica fl. pl.—The Pearl. Double white. Summer. 2ft.

tomentosa.—Bright yellow, with greyish foliage. Spring. 8in.

ADENOPHORA.—(From aden, a gland; and phoreo, to bear).

verticillata.—Purple-blue Campanula-like flowers and dark green foliage. May be grown in sun or shade. Spring to autumn. 2ft. 1/-.

AETHIONEMA.—(Aitho, to scorch; and nema, a filament).

Warleyensis.—Neat bushes of bluish-green foliage, covered in spring with heads of rosy flowers. 6in. 1/6.

AGAPANTHUS.—(From agape, love; anthos, a flower). African Lily. Hardy summer flowering plants which revel in a moist situation, but may be grown anywhere in the garden. 3ft. 1/- each.

umbellatus.—Blue.

umbellatus alba.—White.

AGATHEA.—(From agathos, excellent).

coelestis.—Blue, with yellow centre. Spring to autumn. Cut back after flowering to promote new growth. Dwarf habit. 1/-.

AJUGA.—(A, not, and zugon, a yoke; the calyx being one leaved). Dwarf masses of bronzy red leaves and Salvia-like flowers. Partial shade. Summer. 9in. 1/- each.

metallica.—Blue.

reptans multicolor.—Blue, with foliage marbled pink and cream.

ALSTROMERIA.—(Baron Alstromer, a Swedish botanist). Peruvian Lily. Summer. 1/- each.

aurantiaca.—Dark orange. 2ft.

psittacina.—Green and red. 2ft.

tricolor.—Green and red striped. 2ft.
violacea.—Purple red, with green splashes. 1ft.

ALYSSUM.—(A, not, and lyssa, rage; the plant was supposed to allay anger). Spring.

rostratum.—A dense bush covered with tiny yellow flowers. 12in. 1/-.

saxatile.—Bright yellow, in clusters. 9in. 1/6.

ANIGOZANTHOS.—(Anoigo, to expand, and anthos, a flower; describing the

branching expansion of the flower stalk).

Manglesii.—The well-known West Australian Kangaroo Paw. Red and green. Spring. 3ft. 1/6.

ANTHERICUM.—(From anthos, a flower, and kerbos, a hedge; in reference to the tall flower stems. Showy variegated foliage plants, suitable for bush-house and shady rockeries.

alba variegatum.—Long green leaves, with a white central band. 1/-.

ARABIS.—(Arabia; probably in reference to the dry positions where many of the species grow).

alpina.—Low spreading plants covered with white flowers. Spring. 9in. 1/-.

ARENARIA.—(Arenia, sand; a reference to the sandy soil in which the plant grows).

balearica.—Tiny moss-like plant for covering damp stones in shade. White blooms. Summer. 1in. 1/-.

ARISTEA.—(Arista, a point; drawing attention to the rigid points of the leaves). Iris-like plants with heads of lovely flowers.

cyanea.—Blue. Spring. 9in. 1/-.

ARMERIA.—(The Latin name for the Sweet William). Thrift. Tufted plants with round heads of pink flowers on erect stems. Spring.

gigantea.—2ft. 1/6.

Isobel Burdett.—18in. 1/6.

Vindictive.—6in. 1/-.



Alstromeria.

ARTEMISIA.—(Artemis, one of the names of Diana).

gnaphalioides.—Ghost Bush. Grey foliage and yellow flowers. The stems may be cut and dried, retaining their colour and decorative value for months. Summer. 4ft. 1/-.

ASTER (Perennial).—(From aster, a star). Michaelmas Daisy. Summer. 2-3ft. Unless otherwise priced, 1/- each.

Acme.—Very large, pale lavender.

Blue Gem.—Large, semi-double.

Cordifolius Diana.—Pale lavender.

Countess of Dudley.—Clear pink. Dwarf.

Herman Lons.—Large, lavender-blue.

Lady H. Maddocks.—Lavender. Dwarf.

Little Boy Blue.—Semi-double, bright blue. Very dwarf.

Maggie Perry.—Large, soft mauve.

Maid of Athens.—Large, mauve-pink.

Marjorie.—Rose pink. Dwarf.



Aster Mons

Mons.—Deep mauve.

October Dawn.—Lilac and mauve.

Perry's Blue.—Large and extra good.

Royal Blue.—Large purple blue.

Silver Spray.—Small white.

St. Egwin.—Clear pink.

Strawberries and Cream.—Clear pink. 1/6.

Taplow Spire.—Very large, bright cerise. 1/6.

Viminalis.—Small white.

White Climax.—The best large white.

AUDIBERTIA.—(After Mons. Audibert). **incana.**—A Salvia-like bush producing blue flowers. Late autumn. 3ft. 1/-.

BILLBERGIA.—(Billberg, a Swedish botanist).

nutans.—Peculiar coloured, yellowish, rosy blue flowers. Spring. 18in. 1/-.

BOLTONIA.—(After J. B. Bolton). Large heads of flowers resembling Michaelmas Daisies. Summer 5ft. **glastifolia.**—White. 6d. **rosea.**—Pink. 1/-.

ASTILBE.—(From a, not, and stilbe, brightness). Goat's Beard. Hardy, moisture loving plants, bearing upright plumes of flowers somewhat like Tamarix, Summer, 2ft. 2/- each.

Fanal.—Best red; dark foliage.

Gloria purpurea.—Very dark pink.

Granat.—Deep carmine red.

King Albert.—Pure white; extra tall.

Kriemhilde.—Large salmon.

Mars.—Red with dark foliage.

Rheinland.—Carmine pink.

AUBRIETIA.—(Named after M. Aubriet). Effective rockery plants for a cool climate or shady position. Dense masses of flower in early spring. 6in. 1/- each.

Bridesmaid.—Mauve-pink.

Crimson King.—Purplish crimson.

Mrs. Lloyd Edwards.—Brilliant purple.

rosea splendens.—Soft pink.

Souv. de W. Ingram.—Rosy pink, changing to pale blue.

CAMPANULA.—(From campana, a bell). Low growing plants, requiring a shady, moist position. Unless otherwise priced, 1/- each.

chrystocalyx.—Deep blue. 18in. 1/6.

coronata.—Large, double blue. 24in. 2/-.

garganica.—Blue. 6in.

grandis.—Large blue. 24in. 2/-.

istriaca.—Star shaped, pale blue. 9in. 2/-.

muralis.—Light blue. 9in.

persicifolia alba.—White. 36in.

pulla.—Purple. 3in.

pusilla Miss Willmott.—Pale blue. 6in.

pyramidalis.—Rich blue. 48in. 1/6.

rotundifolia.—English Harebell. Soft blue. 12in.

CENTRANTHUS.—(Kenton, a spur, and anthos, a flower). Valerian.

ruber.—An easily grown bushy plant, nearly always in bloom. Bright red. 3ft. 1/-.

Do not place shade-loving plants in hot situations.

CERASTIUM.—(From *keras*, a horn; indicating the shape of the seed vessel). A trailing plant suitable for sunny rockeries.

tomentosum.—White flowers and silvery foliage. Spring and summer. 1/-.

CHIERANTHUS.—(Chier, a hand, and anthos, a flower; a reference to the old custom of carrying Wallflowers as a nosegay).

Allioni.—Dwarf orange Wallflower. Spring. 1ft. 1/-.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.—(From *chrysos*, gold; *anthos*, a flower). The following forms are the well-known Shasta Daisies. Spring and summer. 3ft. 6d. each.

Chiffon.—Large frilled petals.

Mayfield Giant.—Semi-double, large white blooms.

Snowstorm.

CINERARIA.—(Cineres, ashes; referring to the grey down on the leaves).

maritima.—Suitable for borders in dry, sunny positions, where the silvery foliage makes a marked contrast to other flowers. Yellow. 6d.

CLIVEA.—(After the Duchess of Northumberland, a member of the Clive family).

miniata.—Reddish orange, Amaryllis-like flowers, but with larger clusters. Spring. B.R.S. 2/-.

CONVOLVULUS.—(Convolvo, to entwine). 1/- each.

cneorum.—A silvery leaved sub-shrub with pink buds opening white. 1ft.

mauritanicus.—A trailing rock plant with masses of blue flowers produced for months.

COTULA.

Haastii.—Prostrate plant with feathery, light green leaves. Suitable for crazy paving. 2in. 1/-.

CRUCIANELLA.—(From *crux*, a cross; referring to the way the leaves are arranged).

stylosa.—Low growing rock plant. Pink. Summer. 9in. 1/-.

DIANTHUS.—(From *dios*, divine; *anthos*, a flower). Pinks. 1/- each.

Adela.—Rose, with red eye, semi-double, fringed. Strong grower.

alpinus.—Very dwarf; large rosy purple flowers. 3in.

Amos.—Double pink, with dark eye. One of the best.

Beth.—Double rose pink.

Brightness.—Single rosy red, dark eye. Dwarf and free flowering.

cruentus.—Very free flowering, deep crimson.

deltoides, Pride of Rockmore.—Small

crimson with darker eye. Dark foliage and creeping habit.

Ethel.—Single, fringed pink.

Jane Manning.—Double, deep red.

Mrs. E. Prichard.—Double, crimson with dark eye.

Pinkie.—Semi-double, fringed, pale pink.

Squarrosus.—Small tufts with white fringed flowers on 12in. stems.

Sternbergii.—Tufted grower with small pink, star shaped blooms. 12in.

DIASCIA.—(Diaskeo, to adorn). A unique rock plant resembling Nemesis and blooming for many months.

Barberae.—Salmon pink. 15in. 1/-.

DICENTRA.—(From *dis*, twice; and *ken-tron*, a spur). Included in this family is the plant commonly known as Bleeding Heart, often wrongly written as Dielytra or Dicytra. Spring.

formosum.—Bright red. 12in. 2/-.

spectabilis.—The pink and white Bleeding Heart. 18in. 2/6.

DIELYTRA.—See Dicentra.

ERINUS.—(Er, the spring; early flowering).

alpinus.—Close tufts of foliage with small spikes of rosy purple flowers suitable for crevices. 4in. 2/-.

FARFUGIUM.

grande.—Large, dark green leaves with blotches of creamy yellow. 12in. 1/6.

FELICIA.—(Felix, happy).

petiolata.—A semi-prostrate bush covered with pink flowers in early spring. 9in. 1/-.

FUCHSIA.

procumbens.—A low growing creeper, suitable for shady rockeries or bush-house work. Yellow and green flowers followed by red berries. Spring. 1/6.

GAZANIA.—(From *gaza*, richness). Useful rock plants. From 4d. each, 3/- doz.

GERANIUM.—(Geranos, a crane; there is a beak-like projection beyond the seeds). Spring to summer.

grandiflorum.—Violet blue. 12in. 1/6.

sanguineum.—Rosy purple flowers on trailing growth. 9in. 1/-.

sanguineum compacta.—Rosy purple, compact growth, 1/6.

GEUM.—(From *geyo*, to stimulate). Some of the varieties were considered as valuable as Peruvian bark.

Dolly North.—Chinese orange. 6d.

GYPSOPHILA.—(Gypsos, chalk, and phileo, to love; a valuable hint as to suitable soil). Summer. 1/- each.



Helianthus (Perennial).

- paniculata*.—Dainty white sprays, very suitable for cutting. 2ft.
repens rosea.—Prostrate growth and soft pink. 6in.
HEERIA.—(In honour of Oswald Heer),
elegans.—A trailing plant suitable for rockeries or hanging baskets; purplish flowers are freely produced. Summer. 1/-.
HELENIUM.—(After Helen of Troy). Sneezewort. Flowers are like miniature single Chrysanthemums. Most uncommon and beautiful, well worth a place in any garden. Autumn.
autumnale rubrum.—Crimson brown. 4ft. 6d.
Crimson Beauty.—Brownish crimson and orange. 2ft. 6d.
July Sun.—Clear yellow, with a darker centre and dark veinings. 1/-.
Madame Canivet.—Large, pure golden yellow, dwarf. 1/-.
pumilum magnificum.—Yellow. 4ft. 6d.
Riverton Beauty.—Pale yellow, purplish black centre. 4ft. 6d.
HELIANTHEMUM.—(From helios, the sun; anthemon, a flower). Sun Rose. Low growing plants, suitable for rock work or edgings for beds or borders. Spring. Unless otherwise priced, 1/- each.
Attraction.—Orange and crimson. 1/6.
Fire Ball.—Brilliant orange.
Rose Queen.—Soft pink. Darker eye.
Rubens.—Tango.

Sudbury Gem.—Deep Rose.
sulphureum plenum.—Double, deep yellow.

The Bride.—White.

Venustum.—Maroon with orange scarlet eye.

Venustum plenum.—Double form of above.

HELIANTHUS.—(Helios, the sun, and anthos, a flower). Perennial Sunflower. Late summer. 1/- each.

angustifolius.—Yellow.

hybrida.—Golden yellow.

maximilianus.—Yellow.

HELIOPSIS.—(Helios, the sun; ops, like).

Orange King.—Branching heads of semi-double, deep yellow flowers. Ideal for cutting. 1/6.

HEMEROCALLIS.—(Hemero, a day; calos, beautiful). Day Lily. Summer.

Estmere.—Single, apricot yellow with orange yellow reverse. 18in. 1/6.

flava.—Single orange yellow, very fragrant. Erect growth. 3ft. 1/-.

fulva flora plena.—Large, double copy orange in clusters of 3 or 4. 3ft. 1/-.

HERNIARIA.

glabra.—Forms a dense mat of tiny, dark green leaves. Suitable for crazy paving. 2in. 1/-.

HETEROCENTRON.—(Heteros, variable; centron, a spur).—Soft wooded plants which should be cut down to the ground each winter.

roseum.—Pink. Autumn. 1/6.

HEUCHERA.—(After Professor Heucher, a German botanist). Low edging plants bearing profuse crops of bloom.

sanguinea.—Blood red. Spring. 6d. each, 5/- dozen.

HOLCUS.—(Holkos, the old Greek name of a grass).

bulbosa variegata.—Hardy grassy plant with silvery green leaves used for edging. 2/6 dozen.

HYPERICUM.—(An old Greek name).

coris.—A very dwarf variety with heath-like foliage and small golden flowers. Summer. 6in. 1/-.

cuneatum.—Large yellow. Summer. 1ft. 1/-.

polyphyllum.—Compact bushes, 6in. high, with golden flowers in spring and autumn. 1/-.

reptans.—A trailing sort with yellow blooms. Summer. 6in. 1/-.

rhodopeum.—Prostrate grey tufts of foliage. 1/6.

IBERIS.—(Iberia, the ancient name of

Describe the position and ask for suggestions.

Spain, where the species abounds). Candytuft.

gibraltarica.—An easily grown mauve flowered plant for sunny rockeries. Spring. 1ft. 1/-.

IRIS.—(From iris, the eye; referring to the variety and beauty of the flowers). Spring. Where two colours are mentioned, they describe the standards and falls respectively.

GERMANICA TYPE BEARDED IRIS.

Ambassadeur.—Reddish violet and dark violet. 3ft. 1/3.

Andromede.—Smoky violet and petunia violet. 3ft. 1/3.

Chester J. Hunt.—Deep blue. 2ft. 6in. 9d.

Daisy Hill.—White, reticulated blue on edge. 3ft. 1/3.

Edouard Michel.—Self coloured, deep reddish violet. 3ft. 9d.

Eden Phillpots.—Dark lavender blue. 4ft. 1/3.

Feronia.—Smoky lavender and violet lined lavender. 3ft. 1/3.

Fra Angelico.—Hazel blue and pastel. 2ft. 1/3.

George Yeld.—Apricot yellow and wine red. 3ft. 9d.

Halo.—Smoky blue and light bluish violet. Strong grower. 3ft. 1/3.

Harpalion.—Lavender and blue shades. 2ft. 9d.

Ingeborg.—White. 3ft. 9d.

Lady Foster.—Lavender blue, 4ft. 1/3.

Lent. A. Williamson.—Bright blue and velvety purple. 3ft. 9d.

Lord of June.—Lavender blue. 3ft. 6in. 9d.

Magnifica.—Grey blue and reddish violet. 4ft. 9d.

Melpomene.—Violet and rosy blue. 4ft. 1/3.

Mrs. Alan Gray.—Rosy pink. 2ft. 6in. 9d.

Monsignor.—Pale violet, heavily veined. 2ft. 9d.

Prince of Orange.—Bronze yellow and wine red. 2ft. 1/3.

Purple King.—Crimson-purple. 2ft. 6in. 9d.

San Gabriel.—Lavender blue. 4ft. 2/-.

Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau.—Violet purple. 3ft. 9d.

Yellow Queen.—Deep yellow. 2ft. 1/3.

IRIS stylosa.—Lavender blue, flowers in Winter. 9d.

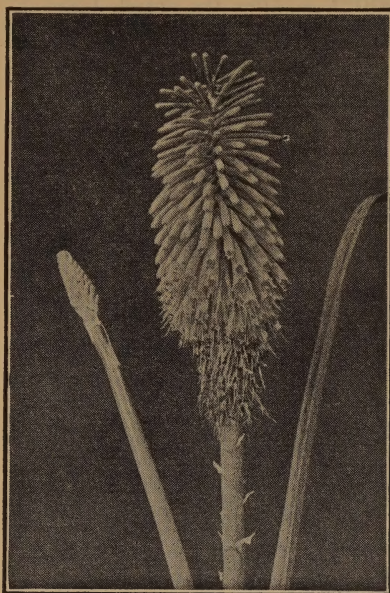
stylosa alba.—A white form with yellow markings on the throat. Winter. 9d.

IRIS tectorum.—Pale blue with deeper veinings. 9d.

tectorum album.—A white form with gold crest. 9d.

ISOLOMA.—(Isos, equal, and loma, a border; lobes of the corolla equal).

hirsuta.—Velvety green leaves with red edges and orange red tubular flowers. Spring. Suitable for shady rockeries. B.R.S. 1ft. 1/-.



Kniphofia Uvaria

KNIPHOFIA.—(Named after Johann Kniphof). (Syn. Tritoma). Red Hot Poker. An interesting group of Lily-like plants which has been enormously improved by hybridists.

Baby Joy.—Free flowering, orange red. Dwarf. Spring. 9d.

Buttercup.—Yellow. Tall. Spring. 1/-.

Drummer Boy.—Rich orange. Dwarf. Spring. 1/-.

Edna Walling.—Deep orange shading to citron. Tall. Spring. 1/-.

ensifolia.—Golden yellow. Tall. Late autumn. 9d.

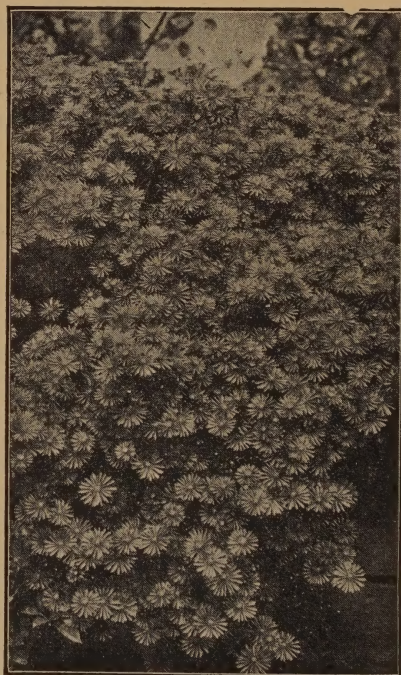
F. Crommelin.—Orange red shaded salmon. Dwarf. Spring. 9d.

Goldelse.—Rich citron yellow. Dwarf. Early spring. 9d.

gracilis.—Yellow and orange with semi-pendulous spikes. Dwarf. Spring. 9d.

Iris Germanica stand dry conditions well.

- Little Treasure.**—Bright yellow shaded salmon. Dwarf. Spring. 9d.
- nobilis.**—Rich orange scarlet. Tall. Autumn. 9d.
- Prince of the Netherlands.**—Yellow and light red. Dwarf. Spring. 9d.
- Rouge et Soufre.**—Red and sulphur yellow. Tall. Spring. 1/-.
- Royalist.**—Yellow tipped red. Tall. Spring. 1/-.
- uvaria.**—Orange and scarlet. Tall. Autumn. 9d.
- LIRIOPE.**—(After the nymph Liriope). **spicata.**—Violet. Dwarf grass-like plants suitable for shady rockeries or edges of beds. 2/6 dozen.
- LITHOSPERMUM.**—(From Lithos, a stone; sperma, a seed). **coerulea.**—A dwarf plant specially suitable for rock work in partial shade. Rich blue. Summer. 1/-.
- LOBELIA.**—(After M. Lobel). **laxiflora.**—A particularly free blooming perennial, flowering over a very long season. Long sprays of red tubular blossoms with orange throat. Recommended. 4ft. 1/6.
- LOTUS.**—(The old Greek name). **peliorhynchus.**—(From pelios, livid; rhynchos, a beak). A handsome trailing plant with silvery green fine foliage and brick red pea shaped flowers in spring and summer. Excellent for rockeries and for covering low embankments. 1/-.
- LYCHNIS.**—(From lychnos, a lamp). **chalcedonica.**—Brilliant scarlet. Summer. 2ft. 1/-.
- Viscaria splendens.**—A dwarf, free flowering edging plant. Pink. Spring. 6d.
- MARGYRICARPUS.**—(Margaron, a pearl, and karpos, a seed vessel). **setosus.**—Trailing green shoots dotted with white berries. 1ft. 1/-.
- MEGASEA.**—(Syn. Saxifraga). 18in. **cordifolia.**—Attractive foliage and sprays of beautiful waxy pink flowers which last for weeks. Requires shade. Winter. 1/6.
- MELISSA.**—(From melissa, a bee; literally, a bee-flower). Balm. 12in. **officinalis variegata.**—An aromatic plant with profuse cream variegation. 1/-.
- MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.**—(Mesembria, mid-day; anthemon, a flower. They open better in sunshine). Pig's Face. Largely used for rockeries, and suitable for sea fronts or very dry and hot positions. **Chamberlainii.**—An uncommon variety with small flowers, at first bronze but changing to violet-cerise with age. 4d.
- Dorothy Russell.**—Silvery mauve. 4d.
- violacea.**—Rich purple, produced abundantly through winter and early spring. 4d.
We can also supply white, rose pink, yellow, red. 4d. each; 3/- doz.
- MISCANTHUS.**—(From miskos, a stem; anthos, a flower; referring to the tall stems). **sinensis.**—Silvery variegated foliage with plumed flower heads. 6d.
- NEPETA.**—(Named from Nepet, a town in Tuscany).—Cat Mint. **Mussini.**—Low growing border plants with grey foliage and producing masses of small lavender blue flowers. From pots 1/- each. From Boxes, 6d. each, 4/- doz.
- NERTERA.**—(From nerteros, lowly; in reference to the growth). Bead plant. **depressa.**—Profusely covered with yellow berries in summer. Suitable for rock pockets in moist, shady positions. 1/-.
- NIEREMBERGIA.**—(After J. E. Nieremberg). 1/- each. **azurea.**—An attractive bush, covered with deep blue, saucer-shaped blooms. Spring and summer. 18in.
- rivularis.**—A creeping variety with



**Mesembryanthemum
Chamberlainii.**

Cloth hot, dry banks with Pigs Face.

- large cream, cup-shaped flowers. Summer. 6in.
- OENOTHERA.**—(From Oinos, wine; therā, imbibing; because the roots of one of the species was supposed to be an incentive to drinking wine.)
- glauca Frazeri.**—Golden yellow, compact growth. Summer. 12in. 1/6.
- rosea.**—A delightful subject for rockeries and the points of formal bedding. The growth is quite prostrate, and the large flesh pink flowers are most attractive. Spring and summer. Liable to sucker and should be planted where it can be kept in control. 1/-.
- OPHIOPOGON.**—(Ophis, a snake; pogon, a beard).
- Jaburan variegatus.**—An attractive grass-like plant with leaves heavily striped golden yellow and spikes of blue flowers in summer. Prefers shade. 12in. 2/-.
- PHLOX.**—(Perennial). See separate section.
- PHLOX.**—(Phlox, flame; brilliancy of the flowers).
- subulata.**—Dense tufts of moss-like foliage, suitable for rockeries. Spring. 6in. 1/- each.
The following varieties are amongst the best:—
- atropurpurea.**—Bright, deep pink, with darker eye.
- G. F. Wilson.**—Pale mauve.
- Hilda.**—White, mauve eye.
- Moonlight.**—Soft grey-blue. Very compact habit.
- rosea.**—Clear pink, deep eye.
- Vivid.**—Bright salmon rose, slightly upright habit.
- PHYSOSTEGIA.**—(From physa, a bladder; stēge, a covering; formation of the calyx). Dragon's Head. Hardy summer and autumn flowers with erect spikes somewhat like *Salvia*. 3ft. 6d.
- Vivid.**—Rosy crimson. 1/-.
- virginiana alba.**—Pure white. 6d.
- virginiana speciosa.**—Pale pink. 6d.
- PLATYCODON.**—(From platys, broad; kodon, a bell). Large, cup shaped flowers which before opening are inflated like a balloon. Summer and autumn. 3ft. 1/- each.
- grandiflora alba.**—Lilac white.
- grandiflora Mariesii.**—Deep blue.
- PLUMBAGO.**—(From plumbum, lead, or a disease of the eye so called, to which a species of *Plumbago* was applied.)—Leadwort.
- Larpenatae.**—A herbaceous variety of *Plumbago* with intense cobalt blue flowers. 1/-.
- POTENTILLA.**—(From potens, powerful; the supposed medicinal quality). Cinquefoil.
- recta macrantha.**—Branching heads of rich yellow flowers produced over a long season in summer. 2ft. 1/-.
- PRIMULA.**—(From Primus, the first; early flowering).
- vulgaris.**—English Primrose. Plants we are offering are divisions of the true yellow type. Plants raised from seed are usually variable. Spring. 6d. each.
- PYRETHRUM.**—(From pyr, fire; alluding to its acid roots). Feverfew.
- matricaria.**—A dwarf bushy plant producing masses of small double white blooms largely used for cut flowers and florists' work. Spring and summer. 1/-.
- RED HOT POKER.**—See *Kniphofia*.
- ROSA.**
- Rouletti.**—A miniature, double pink Rose, rarely exceeding nine inches in height and suitable for rockeries. 1/6.
- RUDBECKIA.**—(After O. Rudbeck). Cone Flowers. Useful for cutting and massing. Summer and autumn. 2ft.
- Autumn Glory.**—Large, single yellow. 1/-.
- laciniata, fl. pl.**—Golden Glow. Large, double golden yellow. 6d.
- speciosa.**—Single yellow with blackish brown centre. 6d.
- RUELLIA.**—(After J. Ruelle).
- coccinea.**—A soft wooded shrub with bright red flowers in autumn. Very liable to frost injury. 4ft. 1/6.
- portellae.**—Dwarf plant of spreading habit, having velvety, dark green leaves with silvery veinings. and purple reverse. Rosy carmine blooms. Requires semi-shade. 12in. 1/-.
- SALVIA.**—(From salvo, to save; medicinal qualities). Sage. Spring. Plants in pots unless otherwise priced, 1/- each.
- angustifolia.**—Perennial *Salvia*. Blue. 4ft.
- Bethellii.**—Large, deep pink. 1ft.
- coccinea.**—Scarlet. 3ft.
- Grahami.**—Purple blue. 2ft.
- patens.**—Deep blue. 1ft. 1/6.
- pratense tenorei.**—Long purple spikes. Requires a moist situation. 2ft. 1/6.
- uliginosa.**—Blue and white. 3ft.
- SANTOLINA.**—(Sanctus, holy, and linum, flax; supposed medicinal qualities).
- chamae-cyparissus.**—Low growing, spreading shrub with silvery foliage and yellow blooms in summer. 12in. 1/-.

Many varieties not listed are available.

SAXIFRAGA.—(Saxum, a stone, and frango, to break; supposed medicinal power).

Mrs. Piper.—Pink flowers with fine, moss-like foliage. Suitable for shady positions. Spring. 6in. 1/6.

SCABIOSA.—(From scabies, the itch; said to cure the disorder).—Pin-cushions.

columbaria.—Heliotrope. A very refined semi-shrubby variety from South Africa. Spring. 1/-.

SCUTELLARIA.—(Scutella, a little saucer; form of calyx).

indica japonica.—A tiny rock plant for a shady position. Violet. Spring to autumn. 6in. 1/-.

SILENE.—(Sialon, saliva, from the gummy secretion on the leaves of some which entrap small flies).



Silene maritima

maritima.—A spreading plant with white flowers produced during most of the year. 1/-.

maritima rosea.—Low compact habit and white flowers with a pinkish centre. Summer. 1/-.

Schafta.—Rose pink. Summer. 1/-.

SOLIDAGO.—(From solidare, to unite; supposed healing properties). Summer. 6d. each.

canadensis.—Golden Rod.

vigaurea nana.—Yellow.

STOKESIA.—(After Dr. Stokes, an English botanist). Cornflower Aster. Spring and autumn. 1ft. 1/- each.

alba.—White.

cyanea.—Bluish mauve.

THALICTRUM.—(From thallo, to grow green). Lavender Shower.

dipterocarpum.—A hardy perennial with fern like leaves, and throwing up long stalks 4 or 5 ft. long, on which are borne great sprays of small mauve flowers with yellow anthers. Autumn. 1/-.

THYMUS.—(Thuo, to perfume). Thyme. Spring. 1/- each.

citriodorus.—Lemon Thyme. Pale mauve-pink. 12in.

citriodorus variegatus.—Green leaves variegated white. Upright growth. 9in.

erectus.—A distinct sort with upright growths and small pink flowers. 6in.

nitidus.—Mounds of moss-like growth and mauve flowers. 9in.

pauciflorus.—Strong growing. 6in.

serpyllum.—A dwarf growing variety covered with bright pink flowers in early Summer. This is the "Wild Thyme" of Shakespeare. 3in.

serpyllum coccineus.—A profusion of tiny crimson flowers. 3in.

serpyllum lanuginosus.—Creeping, silvery grey foliage.

TULBAGIA.—(After Governor Tulbagh). violacea. —Narcissus-like leaves and heliotrope flowers. Summer. 2ft. 6d.

VERBENA.—Summer. 1/- each.

chamaedrifolia.—A trailing variety. Small, brilliant scarlet.

erinoides.—Deep purple, striped white.

VERONICA.—A low growing section suitable for rockeries or dwarf borders in semi-shade. Spring. 6in. to 9in. 1/- each.

prostrata.—Clear blue.

repens.—Light blue. Spreading growth.

Royal Blue.—Deep blue.

VINCA.—(From vinculum, a band; referring to the tough, long shoots).

variegata.—Trailing plants suitable for rock work in semi-shade. Yellow and green leaves, blue flowers. Summer. 1/-.

VIOLA.—(The Violet).

gracilis.—A shade loving plant with deep purple blooms. Spring. 9in. 1/-.

VITTADINIA.—(From vitta, a riband, and aden, a gland).

triloba.—Small white daisy like flowers which turn deep pink with age. Dwarf trailing habit, suitable for dry sunny banks or rockeries. Spring to autumn. From boxes, 6d.

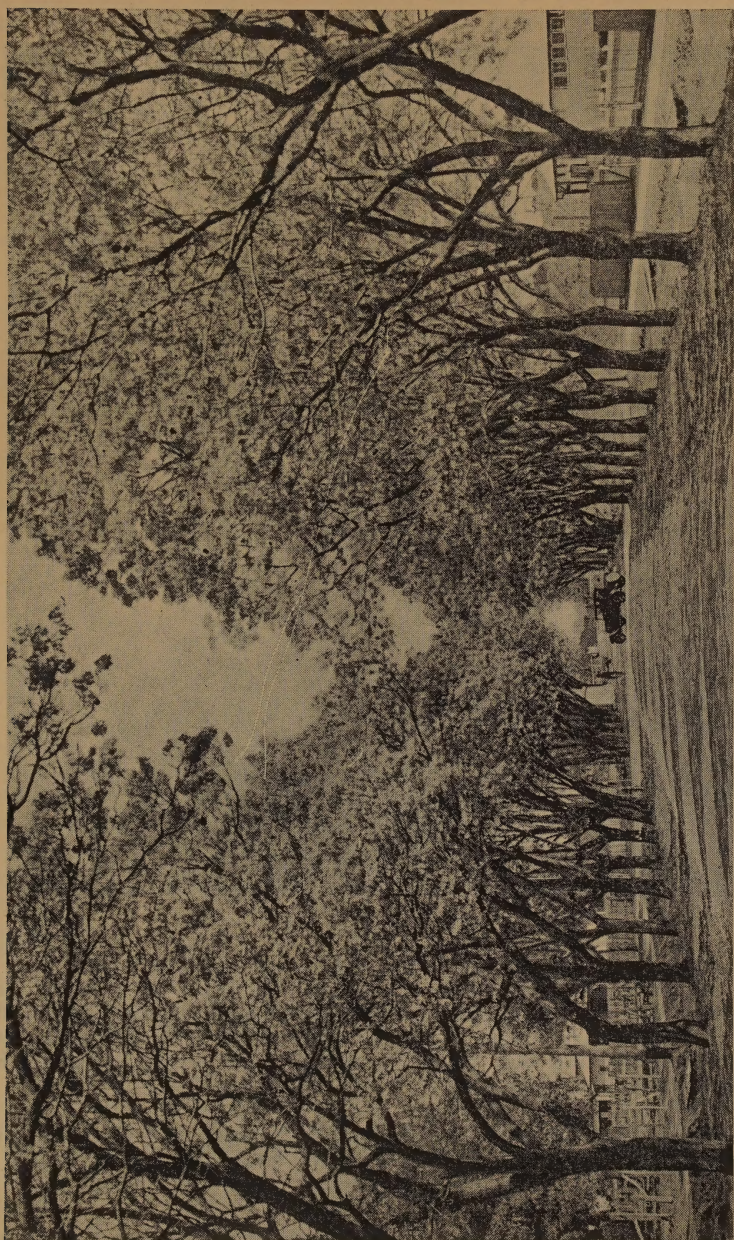
WATSONIA.—(After W. Watson).

Lesley Carson.—Rich salmon pink blooms and the best in this colour. 6d.

ZEPHYRANTHES.—(Zephyr, the west wind, and anthos, a flower). Autumn Crocus. Bulbous plants, flowering in late summer, 3d. each.

candida.—White. 6in.

rosea.—Pink. 9in.



JACARANDA AVENUE, GRAFTON.

Advanced Plants



Plants grown into larger sizes than ordinary stock are now an established feature of our business. They save years of waiting, transplant better, grow quicker, and in new gardens give an established effect overnight. These larger sizes are particularly useful where an undesirable view requires blocking out, where casualties need replacing, and where immediate effects are required.

They are especially fitted for the popular Spanish type of architecture, and the most appropriate varieties are grown into advanced specimens for planting in courtyards and growth in wooden or concrete tubs.

Our stock this year includes 40,000 plants in petrol tins, 5,000 grown in the open ground for lifting with a ball of soil, and many thousands of deciduous trees such as Ash, Birch, Elms, Planes, Poplars, etc., which are dug with bare roots in the winter months.

45,000 Advanced Plants Available this Year.

Clients are particularly requested to note that while we have a very wide range of varieties, we cannot supply all the sorts catalogued in larger sizes. This advanced section is a comparatively new idea in nursery procedure, and until the demand is more or less stabilised, it is very difficult to know what to grow in this way. An intermediate size grown in 7-in. pots is available in some varieties.

Plants from 7-in. pots range from 3/6 and 5/- upwards, while those from petrol tins are from 7/6 each. Prices for open ground plants range from 3/6 each upwards, according to the length of time taken in growing, but a detailed quotation giving sizes and prices will be sent on receipt of every inquiry.

Advanced plants travel with perfect safety by goods train or steamer. Large consignments may often be packed direct into louvred railway trucks, in which case freight only is extra. Small orders often require packing in cases to protect plants from injury, and when this is necessary, packing material is also charged extra at cost price.

For purposes of estimating freight, a plant in a petrol tin weighs about 56 lbs., and freight by goods train for a distance of 200 miles would be 1/11 or 2/8 per plant. The present schedule for single package rates, which may be subject to alteration by the Railway Department, is appended.

SINGLE PACKAGE RATES FOR TREES AND SHRUBS BY GOODS TRAIN.

Miles	Package not exceeding 60 lbs.	61 lbs. and not exceeding 90 lbs.	91 lbs. and not exceeding 112 lbs.	113 lbs. and not exceeding 140 lbs.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Up to 50	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
51 to 100	1 6	1 6	1 11	2 4
101 to 200	1 11	2 8	3 5	3 9
201 to 300	2 4	3 5	4 3	4 11
301 to 400	2 8	3 9	4 11	5 8
401 to 500	3 1	4 3	5 4	6 6
501 to 600	3 5	4 7	5 8	6 11
Each additional 100 miles	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5

A packing and freight paid quotation for these time saving lines may always be obtained in a day or two.

When planting stock from petrol tins it is very important that the plant be taken out of the tin, as it is essential that the roots come in contact with moist soil, so as to allow for a quick start into growth. The tin may be cut down on three corners, and if the sides are then turned down, the ball of soil and roots may be lifted clear without injury. Balled plants should be planted without removing the hessian protecting the roots.

The parcel of roses arrived in splendid order. They are the best plants we have ever had and we are looking forward to good results.
—Mrs. P.M., Coonamble, 6/5/'40.

Plant a Ready Grown Garden.



CONIFERS FOR THE ADVANCED PLANT DEPARTMENT.

Plant advanced sizes and save time.

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I am just writing to say that a fairly long period of years have passed since I first began to get my roses from you, and during that time I have never had a disappointment and I can say I've never lost a rose through any fault of yours.

And what was far more to me, as it, I think, should be to every rose grower, you have never sent me a rose with a wrong name on it. I still hope to deal with you for so long as I can grow roses. Wishing you the best of luck. F.J.R., Midland Junction, W.A. 11/7/40.

The rose trees sent up are doing marvellously well. We have never had such wonderful blooms and such large, healthy plants in all the years we have been growing them here. Mrs. H.T.P., Port Dickson, F.M.S. 4/12/40.

My last years roses from you have done remarkably well and have been remarked upon by many. I tell everyone where I got them and hope you have benefited thereby. Mrs. A.M., Dumosa, Victoria. 15/6/40.

The roses which I obtained from you were perfection. I did not have a single loss and all the roses are most sturdy and gave a wonderful display in their first season. I am more than satisfied with them. W.A., Marysville, Victoria. 8/8/40.

The roses I got from you last year did splendidly and Granat did extra well. A.W.G., Geelong, Victoria. 25/6/40

"Baby Chateau" and "Orange Triumph" make splendid hedges.

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